





## Temperamental Differences

U.S.-Bonn 'Marriage'  
Patched, but Altered

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — Periodically over the last three years acrimony has boiled up in relations between the United States and West Germany over arms control, economic policy, nuclear exports and, most recently, basic perceptions of East-West relations.

As in a long marriage, to which the 30-year-old Bonn-Washington relationship has sometimes been compared, the quarrels have always been patched.

So it was again after Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's meetings in Mos-

The fact that West Germany had already established itself as the dominant economic power within the Common Market served to strengthen its freedom of action.

## Ups and Downs

The short ups and long downs of the U.S.-Soviet relationship since Richard Nixon concluded his wide-ranging arms agreements in 1972 with Mr. Brezhnev have tended to highlight the divergence in views between Bonn and Washington on the central issue of how to deal with the Soviet Union.

For Washington, particularly under Mr. Carter, the relationship with Moscow has been treated almost as a faucet that could be turned off or on. For Bonn, in the decade of its treaty ties, the relationship with Moscow has become a permanent aspect of its foreign relations, augmented by sizable trade and other exchanges, including the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe.

These divergences in perspective derive naturally from differences of size and location as well as from history. Like them or not, Germans know that the Russians are near neighbors. Most Americans do not feel that about the Russians.

The differences in perspective, along with West Germany's relative growth in power and relative decline in influence by the United States, were embodied for an instant in Mr. Genscher's flying visit to Paris and Washington on Tuesday to brief French and American leaders on the details of the Schmidt-Brezhnev meetings.

## Elements of Distrust

The underlying changes have recently led, from time to time, to suspicions in Washington and Bonn that the other partner was somehow becoming unreliable, leading even to small episodes of distrust. Mr. Schmidt has become acutely sensitive to such charges.

One reason why elements of distrust will probably persist is that despite all the telephone and letter exchanges that continue between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Carter, and despite the steady stream of West German officials visiting Washington, there has been a general decline in interest on the part of Americans in West German affairs during the last six years.

But the Bonn-Washington marriage seems likely to continue indefinitely without the help of counseling or the pressure of in-laws, simply because the two partners depend so heavily on each other for security.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

## Enduring Changes

However exaggerated some of the recent disputes may have seemed and however much they may have derived, as many believe, from temperamental differences between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Carter, there have been some enduring changes over the last dozen years in the Bonn-Washington relationship. They have arisen in part out of a growing West German awareness of a national self-interest and in part from Washington's occasional inability to persuade Bonn that U.S. policies were always right.

The most evident changes are in Bonn's emergence from relative political isolation and the loss of feeling like a client of the United States. The loss of that status is symbolized by the termination of Bonn's payment of funds to compensate for the cost of stationing U.S. troops in West Germany in the early 1970s and the ascendancy of the West German mark.

But it was the normalization treaties with the Soviet Union and its allies that provided West Germany with the flexibility it had been denied. Nor should it be forgotten that those treaties were negotiated in harmony with the efforts of the United States to place East-West relations on a sounder footing.

Iran Dress Code Protested;  
Hostage Transfer Claimed

(Continued from Page 1)  
of the face visible. For working women, it usually takes the form of a head scarf and modest, loose-fitting clothing that hides the outlines of the figure.

Heavy makeup, painted toenails, short skirts and tight jeans are regarded as immoral, and the wearing of them results occasionally in physical violence on the part of some zealots.

Transfer Reported  
Also yesterday, the radicals holding the U.S. Embassy, who previously said they had dispersed the 50 embassy hostages to 15 towns across Iran after a U.S. mission to rescue them failed in April, declared that the hostages had been moved again.

Senior U.S. officials said in May that intelligence and diplomatic reports indicated that most of the hostages never were moved from the Tehran embassy, but diplomats in Tehran have said they believe the militants did take the hostages to at least four or five cities outside Tehran, if not to the 14 cities where they originally claimed to have moved the hostages after the attempted rescue mission.

A statement broadcast on the state radio said: "We announce that those [hostages] held in Arak, Mahallat and Najafabad have been moved to other places."

Arak and Mahallat are both southwest of Qom, while Najafabad is west of Isfahan.

The Americans, held since Nov. 4, are believed to be in small groups in makeshift jails, including the former U.S. consulate in Tabriz and a private house in Gorgan, close to Iran's northeastern border with the Soviet Union.

Tough Language  
President Carter, returning to some of the tough language he used earlier this year to describe the Iranian situation, said at a town meeting in California on Friday that the existence of "fanatics" and "terrorists" in the Iranian government continued to hamper the release of the hostages.

Speaking to about 2,000 residents of the San Joaquin Valley community of Merced, the president said he had been in touch as recently as Friday morning with the State Department to discuss how to establish communications with the Iranian government.

Later, White House officials said Mr. Carter was referring to "routine contacts" and that no new diplomatic initiative was under way to try to secure the release of the hostages.

Mr. Carter also said that the United States was working with Ira-

Carter Views  
Soviet Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

"But they have dropped some preconditions, which I think is worthy of our serious consideration."

In other comments, Mr. Carter said he did not know which foreign leaders he would meet when he travels to Tokyo on Tuesday for memorial services for Masayoshi Chira, the late Japanese premier. Some U.S. officials have suggested that the president might meet Chairman Hua Guofeng of China.

Mr. Carter also said he would accept some of the recommendations by the secretary of transportation, Neil Goldschmidt, to help the ailing U.S. automobile industry, and he planned to discuss some of the industry's problems with the Japanese this week.

Teachers' Union  
Endorses Carter

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (UPI) —

The United States' largest teachers' union has again endorsed Jimmy Carter, voting to back the president's re-election bid by a margin of more than 3-to-1.

Delegates to the convention of the National Education Association voted 5,535 to 1,654 by secret ballot, or 77 percent in Mr. Carter's favor. The NEA board of directors had endorsed him earlier, but an association spokesman said Friday, "That was for the primaries. The vote today endorsed him in the general election."

The 1.8-million-member organization, representing public school teachers and administrators, endorsed Mr. Carter in 1976 and has been one of his strongest backers, especially since he created the Cabinet-level Department of Education and approved large increases in federal spending for schools.

Pope Urges Latin Leaders  
To Make Major Reforms

From Agency Dispatches

SALVADOR, Brazil, July 6 — Pope John Paul II appealed to leaders of Latin America today to make "profound and courageous reforms." Otherwise, he warned, they will face continued violence.

"Every society, if it does not want to be destroyed from within, must establish a just social order," the pope said after flying to this tropical Atlantic port city.

The weary-looking pontiff arrived here after a 1,000-mile flight from the southern Brazilian city of Curitiba, where he said Mass for an estimated 500,000 people this morning.

Thousands of Salvador residents, dressed in their Sunday best or standing barefoot along palm-fringed beaches, cheered or thumped sambas or African pulse drums as the pope's motorcade passed. He then celebrated Mass before an estimated 200,000 people gathered outside the main cathedral.

In a text prepared for an evening meeting with political leaders, businessmen and intellectuals, the pope said the "clear dilemma" facing Latin American leaders is whether to make change "through profound and courageous reforms according to principles which express the supremacy of human dignity" or fall victim to the "forces of violence."

"Each one of you must make his choice at this historic hour," he said.

The pope also returned to the theme of the church's role in society — a key issue in this largest of Latin American nations.

"The church respects the functions of public men. It does not seek to interfere in politics; it does not aspire to participate in temporal affairs," the pope said.

He again ruled out violence and "class struggle." And while placing the church on the side of the poor, he insisted that "the church does not fight power... but proclaims for the good of society and for the preservation of its sovereignty that power is necessary."

Brazil, the world's largest Roman Catholic country, has been torn by a dispute between the military-backed government and activist prelates who have frequently supported labor unions, migrant workers, and Indians and settlers displaced by large agricultural companies.

Yesterday, the pope warned Bra-

Rare Sea Turtle  
Returned to Wild  
For U.S. Nesting

HOUSTON, July 6 (UPI) — Federal marine scientists have flown 100-year-old Ridley turtles to Mexico for release in an experiment to save the most endangered of all sea turtle species.

U.S. and Mexican scientists joined forces two years ago to establish a second nesting ground in a protected area of the U.S. Gulf of Mexico coast because poachers and predators were destroying or removing 95 percent of all the eggs deposited on Mexican beaches.

Females of the estimated remaining 2,000 adult Ridesleys buried 100,000 eggs on a 3-mile (5-kilometer) section of Mexican beach 60 miles (97 kilometers) north of Tampico last year. Within 24 hours, 2,000 eggs were removed for reburying and incubation in the sands of the Padre Island National Seashore south of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Upon hatching, the turtles scramble instinctively to the water for a natural "imprinting" that tells the females where to return five to 10 years later when, as adults, they begin laying eggs.

An official of the U.S. Marine Fisheries Service said that the turtles, hatched at Padre and allowed to go to sea for imprinting, are collected and raised for one year during the critical hatching stage before being released at selected sites. "This year we had an 82-percent survival," he said. "In the wild we expect less than 1-percent survival."

## Testing Time Seen for ASEAN States

(Continued from Page 1)

ment will dry up. All our rich people will take their money outside the country. Our morale will be demoralized."

According to Marshal Sidihi, the Vietnamese incursion was a well-planned operation based on orders dated June 10. He said the invaders were told to venture no more than 1.2 miles inside Thailand, and to be prepared to remain four or five days.

Uncertainty about what the Vietnamese sought to gain is shared by the chief of staff of Thailand's joint military command, Gen. Saiyud Kerdphol. In an interview, he said part of the aim might have been tactical action to strike at anti-Vietnamese Cambodians who have taken refuge at the Thai border, and part to restrict international feeding operations that benefit anti-Vietnamese guerrillas.

But Gen. Saiyud also speculated that, in part, the Vietnamese were sending a message of independence to their Soviet allies — who previously promised Thailand at the highest level, on several occasions, that Thai territory would not be violated by Hanoi's forces.

## Main Dangers

According to Gen. Saiyud, it would take a 10-year Vietnamese buildup to create a serious invasion force for conquest of Thailand. In the meantime, the main dangers are internal instability, confusion and Vietnamese-fostered insurgency, none of which are seen by Gen. Saiyud as major threats today.

It is yet unclear, the Thai commander said, whether the mini-battle of Nong Mak Mun was a limited operation with limited aims, or whether it was the beginning of a long campaign of pressure against Thailand's borders. His main hunch is that it was a test to gauge Thai determination and defenses, with the future course depending on Hanoi's assessment of the Thai response.

From all appearances the Thais displayed both confidence and capability, attributes that are striking to a correspondent returning to non-Communist Southeast Asia after an absence of five years. If it were ever true — as popularity believed in 1975 — that the "dominoes" would be easy prey to Vietnam's legions, it is true no longer. The Asian states seem ready, willing and increasingly able to fight for their continued independence.

The basic fact is that Communist Asia has squandered the past half-decade in internecine struggles and hot wars arising from the Sino-Soviet dispute and the clash of national interests. Due to Vietnam's invasion and contested occupation of Cambodia and China's attack and continuing pressures against Vietnam, the predominant lines of confrontation in the region have been within the Communist world rather than between the Communist states and their capitalistic neighbors.

## Conference Reportedly Weighed

France Said to Favor  
Neutral Indian Ocean

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, July 6 (WP) — France is seriously considering a call for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and Gulf that would amount to the exclusion from those regions of the United States and the Soviet Union, according to French sources and others.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is studying the idea of an international conference on the proposal, the sources said.

The reports come as the Carter administration is building up the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean area so that the United States would not again be caught without conventional forces to counter such challenges in the region as Iran's Islamic revolution and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown spent almost two hours with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on Tuesday to brief him on U.S. plans to improve rapid employment forces and to acquire bases in Kenya, Oman and possibly Somalia. U.S. sources indicated that that was Mr. Brown's main purpose in seeking the unusually long meeting with the French president.

The only existing U.S. base in the area is on the island of Diego Garcia, the use of which Washington acquired from Britain after the British transferred the island's population to Mauritius. A summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity wound up Friday with a demand that Diego Garcia be returned to Mauritius, which now is independent.

## 'No Comment'

U.S. journalists were invited to be present when Mr. Brown left the French presidential palace, and were told that he would answer questions. Before he came out, however, an Elysee spokesman said Mr. Brown would have nothing to say. The Elysee issued a "no comment" on the meeting and refused even to say whether the talks were friendly.

The next day, Elysee officials stressed a series of half-forgotten communications that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing signed in February and March with the chiefs of the Gulf emirates calling for the two superpowers to stay out of the area. The officials insisted that that had nothing to do with the discussions held with Mr. Brown.

"There are certain regions of the world," said an Elysee spokesman, "where we don't think the reinforcement of security is helped by Western military presence. We don't think the American presence is an

element of stabilization. There are many conflicts in that region, many rivalries. The appearance of one of the superpowers in a state of the region could provoke a call to the other superpower to take a neighboring state."

France particularly opposes the replacement of the Soviet military presence with a U.S. one in Somalia, the spokesman indicated. States in the region that grant the use of bases to outside powers have found that to be a source of internal destabilization, he said.

He said the continued French military presence in Djibouti is an exception since the young republic called on France to the rival claims of Ethiopia and Somalia. France has 4,000 troops there and major naval facilities, the main base for France's large fleet in the Indian Ocean, by far the strongest in the region before the U.S. naval buildup began.

## French Possessions

If the Indian Ocean were to be neutralized or demilitarized, as various Third World countries have proposed, France could argue that banning foreign fleets does not apply to France since it still has important possessions there, such as the heavily populated island of Reunion, which votes as part of France, and Mayotte, which refused to join the rest of the Comoros islands when they became independent.

French officials argue that the French presence is traditional and has been generally accepted for some time, whereas the U.S. and Soviet presences are new, disturbing elements.

In private conversations, high-level French officials say the United States could probably count on using French facilities in Djibouti in a major crisis, depending on its nature, but that the United States should not compromise the continued French presence there by publicly or formally seeking anything in advance.

Informed sources said that Franco-American naval cooperation at the working level in the Indian Ocean is excellent.

A U.S. source privy to the talks last week said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not express any opposition to U.S. efforts to get acquire new bases in the region, since the French considers that a U.S. evacuation should be accompanied by a Soviet one, which does not seem imminent.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

## Lebanese Army Ends Christians' 2-Day

BEIRUT, July 6 (AP) — The rebuilt Lebanese Army halted a battle between Lebanon's two largest Christian militias east of Beirut and police reported nine combatants were killed and 20 wounded. A police spokesman said a 650-man army moved into the embankment of Wadi Shahrour at dawn and disengaged antagonists from the National Liberal parties. The two night parties fielded Christian militias in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war against an al-Ittihad Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

Since the civil war was ended by Syria 44 months ago, the warring have clashed frequently for local dominance in Christian-populated areas. As troops took up their sandbagged buffer positions, they trapped indoors for the past two days surged to the streets to army with rose water, and church bells tolled to celebrate the fighting reporters said.

## First President Is Elected in New Hebrides

VILA, New Hebrides, July 6 (UPI) — George Kalkoa, a British official, has been elected the first president of the New Hebrides which are scheduled to become the independent Republic of Vanuatu July 30.

Mr. Kalkoa, 42, the country's deputy chief minister, was elected in the electoral college on Friday. The New Hebrides are jointly ruled by Britain and France.

Meanwhile, British and French representatives who arrived in Hebrides last Monday were scheduled to fly to Espiritu Santo, the largest island, to negotiate with secessionist leader Jimmy Stevens and France have said that if the rebellion is not settled, independence could be postponed, but the Vila government has said it will proceed with independence despite the warnings.

## Israel Rejects UN Resolution on Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, July 6 (NYT) — The Israeli Cabinet today rejected the UN Security Council to rescind the de facto status of East Jerusalem. Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor said after the meeting that he was authorized to state unequivocally: "Jerusalem remains forever united, forever indivisible and forever the capital of Israel captured East Jerusalem in the 1967 war and issued an order extending Israeli law to the former Jordanian sector. Rejection was issued by a Labor government, Mr. Naor said, the Israeli government is not only the policy of Menachem Begin's government represents national consensus.

Several ministers expressed annoyance that the United States is in the UN vote instead of vetoing the resolution, which was in response pending bill in the Knesset (parliament) that would formally divide Jerusalem into the capital of Israel.

## Israel Restricts Arab Student Activities

JERUSALEM, July 6 (NYT) — The Israeli army has ordered of East Jerusalem residents to their homes for a six-month period during which they may not leave their houses after nightfall, it was told today.

The action against the eight men, four of whom are students against the background of increasing Arab-Jewish strife on Israel's borders. One man is chairman of the national committee of Arab students and another is the head of the organization's branch at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The Israeli military government in the occupied West Bank and Strip also disclosed new regulations which will make establishment universities by Palestinians virtually impossible. An Israeli spokesman said the move was "educational" in nature, but Israeli officials are concerned about the Palestine Liberation Organization's financial direction of campus activities in the West Bank.

Afghan Rebels Report  
Strengthening Influence

(Continued from Page 1)  
southeastern Afghanistan, west to Herat, on the Iranian border, was reported by a Western European embassy in Kabul as being "hopelessly insecure."

As an example of the anarchy on the country's highway, the embassy said a convoy, including two truckloads of personal belongings of Iranian diplomats, was stopped twice — once by rebels, who allowed them through, and once by Soviet troops, "who looted the trucks of everything they could carry."

Analysis notes that Soviet attempts to pacify Afghanistan are being hampered by a bloody feud between rival branches of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan — the Khalqs and Parchams.

"There are assassinations almost every night of low-level party people," said one Western diplomat stationed in Kabul.

An Afghan who fled Kabul last month said the Khalqi head of a government cooperative unit was shot in broad daylight 10 miles from Kabul as he was stepping into his jeep. He added that the Parchami head of a neighborhood committee in Kabul was shot and killed when he answered the door of his house.

The feud extends from the lowest party level, where the assassinations are taking place, to the very top of the government. There are unconfirmed reports circulating here, for instance, of a shootout between Cabinet ministers.

Although that report may not be true, there is no doubt among observers here that high members of the Karmal government are sworn enemies.

Torture Charge  
One of the two deputy prime ministers, Asadullah Sarwari, a Khalqi who was head of the secret police in the previous regime of Hafizullah Amin, is widely believed to have personally tortured the other deputy prime minister, Sultan Ali Keshitmand, who is a Parcham.

Some diplomats in Kabul have noted that the two never seem to be in Kabul at the same time.

There are, meanwhile, reports that the Russians seem to be having problems with an exceptionally large number of dud bombs.

One Western correspondent who had been in rebel-controlled sections of Afghanistan said the rebels forced prisoners to cut open the duds to get the explosives out so they could make their own bombs. If the prisoners did not set off the bomb accidentally, they were given a few more days to live before being executed, the correspondent said.

Mampower Problem  
The Afghans are reported to be still having trouble in building up their army, which has slipped because of desertions from its book strength of 80,000 to between 30,000 and 40,000.

According to diplomats and Afghans, government forces are knocking on doors in the middle of the night searching for able-bodied young men to be pressed into military service. All draft exemptions

have been canceled and the age lowered to 15 from the 16 of 22 to 25.

Afghan authorities have the monthly salary of soldi enlist from \$6 to \$75.

Still, they are getting few of 8,000 high school graduates in the military, only seven or eight, in the military.

Commando Training Report  
NEW DELHI, July 6 (AP) — In addition to sending commando special forces to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is also to help fight Moslem guerrilla forces in India have reported.

The commandos received months of training by Soviet in Afghanistan or the Soviet and get food and other greatly superior to those of Afghan army, the exiles said.

The report comes two weeks after the Karmal announced it was sending a division of troops, by 11,000 men. Since then, reported sources in Kabul informed that Moscow is sending fresh units of specially trained guerrilla fighters.

Vietnam Learns 'Satisfied' With Moscow Accord  
HANOI, July 6 (WP) — Vietnamese Premier Phan Van, returned from Moscow yesterday declaring himself "completely satisfied" with a series of agreements made there and pledging full to carry them out.

In a ceremony before the press and government ministers with reporters present, Mr. Phan said the Moscow meeting was the highest-level with the Vietnamese since November 1978, an important event at a most important time.

The previous meeting, at Vietnam signed a friendship with the Russians, preceded Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia by one month. But there were no press reports from Hanoi press reports from Moscow suggesting any compromise to the just-concluded meeting.

The two governments in a communiqué issued in Hanoi charged that "Peking with the support of America, is now seeking to cause instability in Southeast Asia with the aim of putting up a proxy war of force along the Soviet border." They also charged that "recent complications" in the Thai-Cambodian border "direct links to Peking's policy of expansionism." China warned last week that it faced danger if it continued its raids against Khmer Rouge forces based in Thailand.

Mr. Phan referred to an agreement signed in Moscow for a Vietnam gas and oil pipeline along the continental shelf of southern Vietnam.



First Stop in Israel

# Anderson Leaving On Overseas Tour

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — John Anderson, embarks tomorrow on a carefully-timed, 12-day tour of the Middle East and Western Europe.

His first stop will be in Israel, where he will meet with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Anderson's itinerary includes Cairo July 11-13, Bonn July 13-15, Paris July 15-16 and London July 16-18. While in London, Anderson will be meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Anderson's tour is the opportunity to present the candidate as a well-traveled citizen of the world, compared with Mr. Reagan.

Anderson made one trip to Australia as a representative of President Nixon, but foreign policy and familiarity with world leaders are not regarded as among his strong points.

Anderson's advisers explain that the congressman will be engaged in a fact-finding mission. The fact that Mr. Anderson is devoting as much time to the Middle East as to Europe indicates the political importance of that area in his thinking. He has taken a strong pro-Israel position, including a pledge to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and he hopes to attract substantial segments of the Jewish vote, backed by financial support.



An NAACP official held Rosalynn Carter's hand as he led President Carter and the NAACP delegates in the song "We Shall Overcome" during the convention held in Miami last week.

## Presidential Candidates Address Black Group

# NAACP Disappointed by Election Choices

By Sheila Rule.

MIAMI BEACH, July 6 (NYT) — Moments after the last of three presidential candidates addressed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, some members were saying they would be forced to vote for the man who would do their cause the least harm, rather than the most good. Others said they found the options so indistinguishable that they would not vote at all this November.

President Carter addressed the NAACP's 71st annual convention Friday night. His Democratic rival, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the independent candidate, spoke earlier. Ronald Reagan, the expected Republican candidate, declined an invitation to appear.

As delegates to this meeting of the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization prepared to leave, they described the president as a man who has largely failed to honor the overwhelming black support he received in 1976.

They saw Sen. Kennedy as a sentimental favorite with scant chance of winning the Democratic nomination, and Rep. Anderson as an at-risk candidate certain to be an also-ran. Mr. Reagan was described as an unacceptable, racially insensitive conservative. Many voiced a grudging realization that they would probably vote for Mr. Carter because to do otherwise would "waste" a vote and perhaps help M. Reagan.

Other issues

Politics was the highlight of the five-day convention, but there were also speeches, discussions and workshops on such issues as voter registration and education, black unemployment, economic development, civil disorder and health care. The delegates called for national standards on the use of deadly force by the police. The NAACP has been awarded a \$400,000 federal grant to establish an information network and conduct seminars for police officers on the issue.

And after several years of internal dispute, delegates of the 450,000-member association approved resolutions that could eventually limit the terms of office for members of the national board of directors and give delegates a greater voice in selecting them. Passage of these resolutions was viewed by members as a significant step toward making the board more accountable to the local branches.

The substance and style of the presidential candidates' speeches were closely analyzed by the delegates. An assessment was offered by Joseph Madison, national director of the association's voter education department. "Anderson delivered a style much like that of a college professor and discussed dollars and cents," he said. "Kennedy had a Southern Baptist preacher's style, reminding us of a nostalgic relationship with his family, and President Carter was just very presidential, but his speech was better than Ronald Reagan's."

Sen. Kennedy threaded his speech with reminiscences of his civil rights involvement and that of his brother, President Kennedy, stressing his liberal voting record. Introduced as "our shining knight," he was awarded the most upbeat reception, evoking responses that sometimes resembled those of a revival meeting.

"Praise, Brother"

"Amen" and "Praise, brother," were shouted as conventioners enthusiastically waved yellow cloth hunkies over their heads. Some noted that the walls of their living rooms, like those in thousands of black homes, bore photographs of John and Robert Kennedy, alongside those of Martin Luther King Jr. and Jesus.

The senator's speech, said Warner Dickerson, president of the NAACP's Memphis branch, was "full of us and us, rather than me and y'all."

The president's speech got a reception that was polite to friendly, and although some listeners waved

## CIA Link Alleged

# Home of U.S. Official Bombed in Jamaica

From Agency Dispatches

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 6 — Authorities in Jamaica have tightened security around the homes of U.S. embassy and consular officials yesterday following a bombing and automatic weapons attack against the home of Richard Kinsman, first secretary at the embassy, officials said.

Dean Brown, acting embassy public affairs officer, said late Friday that the embassy had requested and received extra security measures as a result of the bombing, but he did not know any details.

Mr. Kinsman was at home during the attack but was not hurt. His wife and children were spending the July 4th holiday on the northern coast of Jamaica when the attack occurred early Friday morning.

Small Crater

People who saw Mr. Kinsman's single-story structure in the capital's Cherry Gardens residential district said there was a bullet-ridden wall and a small crater in the lawn, which had been caused by a noisy non-fragmentation bomb. Police sources said it could have been a Molotov cocktail.

The attack followed widespread reporting by the government-owned radio and television stations of a list that included Mr. Kinsman among alleged members of the CIA in Jamaica.

A man who identified himself as Louis Wolf, co-editor of The Covert Action Information Bulletin, named 15 members of the U.S. embassy and consular staff as CIA members and said the CIA was determined to disrupt the Jamaican elections this fall, according to reporters who attended a news conference given by Mr. Wolf on Wednesday. Mr. Brown said the embassy had no comment at this time on Mr. Wolf's allegations.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley is locked in an election campaign battle, with polls by his

## State of Hysteria

Mr. Manley has called Mr. Seaga's charges lies and said he feels that his government and party are victims of a campaign to keep the voters in a state of hysteria to undermine the confidence of investors and to ruin tourism.

Mr. Wolf, at his news conference Wednesday, described the Kingston CIA operation as one of the largest in Latin America. Mr. Manley said Friday morning, "I know for a fact that there are CIA people in Jamaica. I draw no conclusions from that fact." He said he would not respond to demands for the removal of the 15 people named by Mr. Wolf as CIA agents.

"If we felt that a particular person was engaged in improper activity, we would ask for them to be removed," he said. "But we would do it on the basis of evidence."

## 13 Salvadorans Found Dead in Arizona Desert

AJO, Ariz., July 6 (AP) — Law enforcement agents using horses and helicopters found the bodies of 13 illegal aliens in the Arizona desert today, authorities said. They were among a group of Salvadorans who were stranded by smugglers, the officials said.

An additional 13 aliens were reported safe, and an undetermined number of men, women and children may have made their way back to Mexico, said Superintendent Franklin Wallace of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, where ground temperatures were reportedly reaching 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Three survivors and 11 corpses were discovered in the search today, Mr. Wallace said. Two bodies were found yesterday. None of the bodies were identified. After the survivors were found, officials said 25 to 30 more illegal aliens might be in the desert.

The aliens, who carried Mexican passports but no U.S. entry permits, apparently walked about 30 miles through the monument park along the Mexican border, Mr. Wallace said.

"They were carrying their own water but they didn't have enough to last them even a day," he said yesterday. "The people that they paid to bring them through got their money and left."

## 2 Guilty in U.S. Of Bribing Aide

READING, Pa., July 6 (AP) — Two businessmen have been convicted of giving \$20,000 in kickbacks to an aide of former U.S. Rep. Daniel Flood.

The two are John Dixon, 49, of Frankville, and George Guerra, 42, of Glenmoore. They were found guilty of seeking Mr. Flood's help in obtaining an \$835,000 contract to monitor construction at a Philadelphia hospital.

Guerra and Dixon were accused of bribing Stephen Elko, who testified under a grant of immunity from prosecution. Mr. Flood, who recently resigned his congressional seat, was not charged in the case.

## GOP Bolstered on Convention Eve

# Poll Finds Republicans Lead on Issues

By David S. Broder.

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (WP) — A poll conducted by the Republican Party on the eve of its national convention found the party leading on a wide range of issues, including the economy, foreign policy, and the environment.

The survey, taken in mid-June by pollster Robert Teeter, confirms Ronald Reagan's position as the favorite over President Carter and shows Republicans on a near-parity with Democrats in the congressional races. It also shows that Republicans are regarded by the voters as the party best able to control inflation, government spending and taxes, to maintain world peace, and to ensure energy security.

Most startling, the poll indicates that, in the last six months as the economy slid into recession, the Democrats have lost a 2-1 lead as the party of full employment and now are rated only marginally better than the GOP on the traditional Democratic issue of unemployment.

The survey results will be made public Monday by Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, in testimony to the pre-convention week of activities in Detroit.

Cautions on Victory

Mr. Teeter, president of Market Opinion Research Co. of Detroit, which took the poll, said it points to the possibility of a top-to-bottom GOP victory. "In candidness," he said, "because I've been around

## Fewest Teams Since 1956 Due at Moscow Olympics

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 6 (WP) — Because of the U.S.-led boycott, fewer than 82 nations will participate in the Moscow Summer Olympics, authoritative sources disclosed yesterday, making it the lowest final tally since the Melbourne Games of 1956.

The sources said that although 86 nations had been invited to the Games, four of them had declined. The four were Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam. The sources also said that although 148 nations with national Olympic committees have formally accepted invitations to Moscow, four of them had declined. The four were Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam.

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## Gains Among Youth

The survey showed the sharpest GOP gains among young voters, those with high school diplomas, nominal Democrats and residents of the Midwest and South. Republicans have made double-digit gains among all those groups since last fall and have taken the lead from the Democrats in several categories.

Among those interviewed, 77 percent said "things have seriously gotten off on the wrong track," and while more people blame that on Mr. Carter than did last fall — 18 percent against 12 percent — even more — 31 percent now against 23 percent last fall — blame it on "the federal government in general."

Rep. Vander Jagt said the survey results shows that "for the first time since the 1930s, the Republican label is not baggage" for GOP candidates. An open-ended question showed more volunteered positive comments than negative comments about the Republican Party, and the reverse was true for the Democratic Party. In 1974, by contrast, Republicans drew far more negative comments than did the Democrats.

On major issues, the Republicans have seized or widened a lead over the Democrats since the comparable survey last fall. On controlling inflation, their lead has increased from eight points to 29. On controlling government spending, the gain has been from 17 points to 33. On holding down taxes, Republicans have gone from a seven-point advantage to a 21-point advantage.

On two international issues, Democrats also have lost ground. Republicans have gone from a four-point deficit to a one-point lead on maintaining world peace and from a one-point lead to a 20-point lead on maintaining military security.

The most startling change has come on the traditional Democratic issue of unemployment — now second in importance only to inflation. Last October, before the recession hit, Democrats had a lead of 39 percent to 18 percent as the party most likely to reduce unemployment. In the June survey, Republicans had closed the margin to 38 percent against 42 percent for the Democrats.

## Torch in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — The Olympic torch arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday after a 16-day relay through Greece, Bulgaria and Romania. Tass reported, Soviet gold medalist in the 10,000 meter run at the 1964 Rome Olympics, took the flame at noon from a Romanian runner at the border bridge over the Prut River, the agency said. The torch was lit July 19 at the altar of the Hera Temple at the site of the ancient Olympic games in Greece.

## Appeal by Exile

PARIS, July 6 (AP) — Exiled Soviet mathematician Leonid Plyushch appealed today to journalists and athletes going to the Olympic Games in Moscow to put pressure on Soviet authorities to allow his mother and sister to join him in France.

"Arrests are increasing at this very moment," Mr. Plyushch told a French television interviewer, citing the recent arrest of journalist Vicheslav Chornovil, a member of the Helsinki monitoring group.

The mathematician, who has lived in France since 1976, said nobody is being allowed to enter Moscow now, adding: "If the city is well supplied, that means that you can't eat elsewhere [in the Soviet Union]."

A group of 109 French athletes going to Moscow for the games issued a statement last week saying that they planned to demonstrate against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but they did not indicate what form their demonstrations would take.

## 'Praise, Brother'

"Amen" and "Praise, brother," were shouted as conventioners enthusiastically waved yellow cloth hunkies over their heads. Some noted that the walls of their living rooms, like those in thousands of black homes, bore photographs of John and Robert Kennedy, alongside those of Martin Luther King Jr. and Jesus.

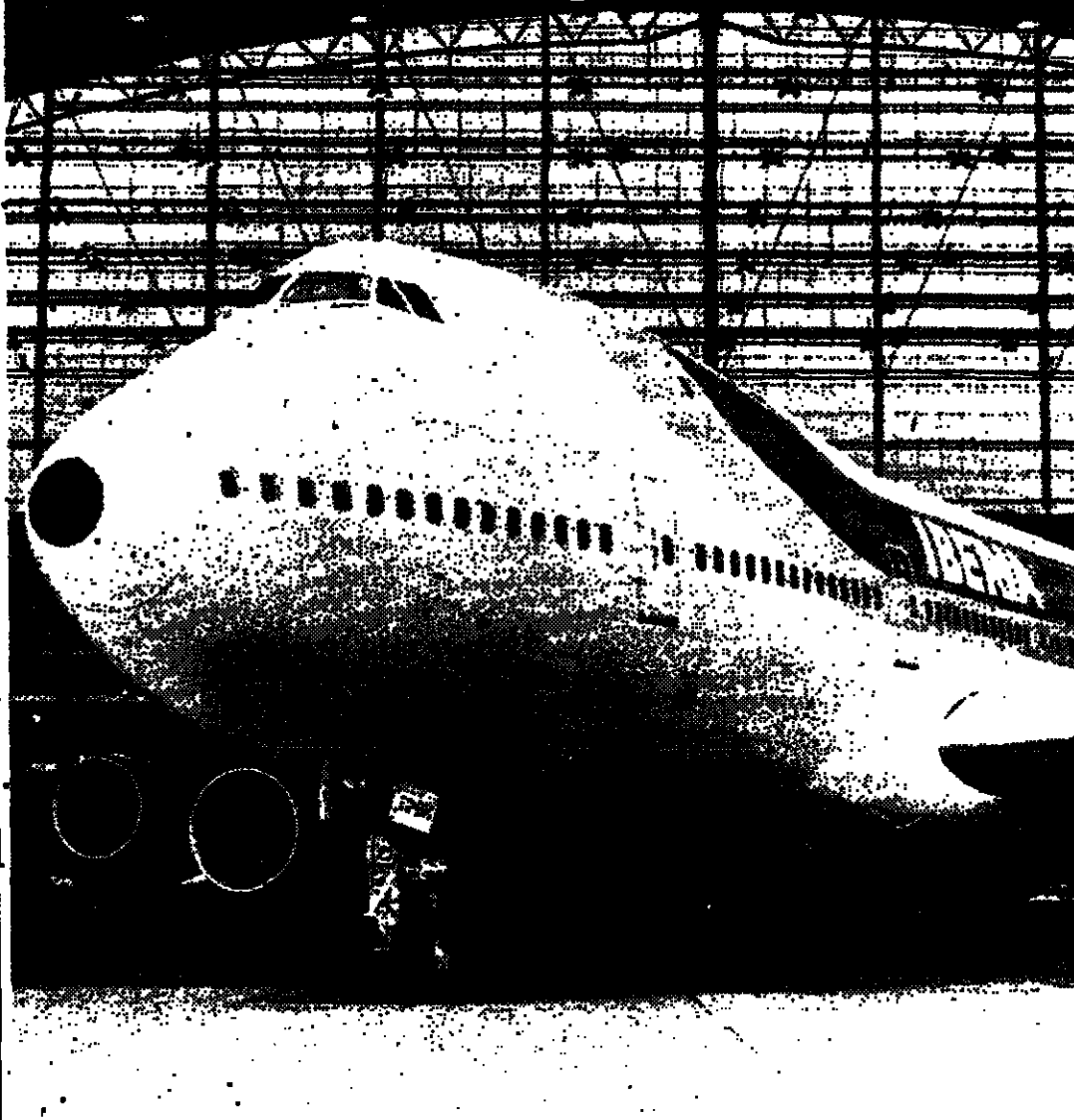
The senator's speech, said Warner Dickerson, president of the NAACP's Memphis branch, was "full of us and us, rather than me and y'all."

The president's speech got a reception that was polite to friendly, and although some listeners waved

## What sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

# Iberia, Red, Orange, Yellow.



Our colours. The first way to recognize the airplanes of Iberia. International Airlines of Spain. Red, Orange and Yellow. Three warm colours that symbolize the warmth of a country and its airline. And that's how we at Iberia are. You'll find our service warmer, more comfortable, friendlier. Fly to any of our destinations: 54 cities in Europe, 23 in America, 14 in Africa and 3 in the Middle East and Iberia will take care that you arrive satisfied. And that you keep fond memories of our Red, Orange and Yellow. The warmest colours.



We take you further.



## Economic Management Assailed

## Polish Newspaper Criticizes Leadership

WARSAW, July 6 (AP) — The editor of the weekly newspaper *Polityka*, in a rare attack on Poland's Communist Party leadership, accused them yesterday of "messy" management of the nation's economy.

The criticism came as thousands of workers returned to their jobs after two days of stoppages to protest price increases on meats.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor of the weekly and a member of the party's Central Committee, wrote that Poland's economy is often directed without common sense.

"Industry and agriculture do not satisfy legitimate needs of the Poles, who, 40 years after the war, have a right to wish to improve their living standards," he said.

"We must tell the community what we plan to do. Tell them that if those changes are introduced, our situation in two years will be like this and in five like that," Mr. Rakowski added.

He demanded a general reform of the national economy and the government, including a "sensible decentralization" of control.

The government announced Wednesday that the prices of a variety of meats including beef, bacon, duck, turkey and goose would increase by about 60 percent.

Some 6,000 workers at the Ursus tractor factory near here and 3,500 workers at the motor parts plant in Tczew near the Baltic port of Gdansk halted work Thursday.

## Workers Return

The workers in Tczew and in Ursus, site of meat riots in 1976, returned to their jobs Friday after management promised wage increases said to be in the vicinity of 10 percent.

Rioting in the Baltic area cities in 1970 brought down the government of then-party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka, and disturbances in 1976 forced the current government of

Edward Gierek to drop attempts to raise meat prices.

In Warsaw, city transport employees threatened to strike if their demands for more pay and better working conditions are not met.

## Party Statements Rejected

Rejecting party statements that Poles have developed a consumer mentality, Mr. Rakowski said, "There are some who want to get rich at any price, true, but you can't talk about a 'consumer drive' of people who desire just an apartment of their own or a small car."

Some Poles wait as long as seven years for an apartment in Warsaw.

In his grim report, the editor said, "The gross national product fell by 2 percent last year, targets of housing have not been met and waiting periods for apartments stretch out. There are no more cattle or pigs. Market supplies have not improved and lines, not only for meat, get longer."

## Conference Protested

WARSAW, July 6 (AP) — A Polish dissident organization issued a statement yesterday expressing disappointment with the third annual Peace and Human Rights Conference sponsored here by U.S. industrialist Arnold Hammer.

The statement, delivered to International Institute for Human Rights President Edgar Faure of France, said delegates from Eastern bloc nations were "delegates of the authorities" rather than spokesmen for dissidents.

The conference closed here yesterday with a manifesto calling for detente and worldwide observance of human rights.

The dissident group, called the Committee for Social Self-Defense, said the delegate choice completely omitted "members of the opposition in those [Eastern bloc] countries, and particularly Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov." Mr. Sakharov, a Soviet physicist, was expelled from Moscow earlier this year and is living in internal exile in the city of Gorky.

Mr. Hammer has been active in a variety of rights efforts and has maintained extensive contacts throughout the world, including nationwide inside the Soviet bloc. Neither Mr. Faure nor Mr. Hammer were available for comment.

Mr. Hammer Friday urged President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to meet together as soon as possible to prevent the possible outbreak of war.

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Coaster cart went out of control and crashed into spectators at a July 4 race in Bisbee, Ariz.

## 2 Spectators Killed at U.S. Coaster Race

BISBEE, Ariz., July 6 (AP) — A woman and her 5-year-old son were crushed to death and five persons were injured when a super-soapbox car weighing several hundred pounds veered out of control into the crowd at the 70th annual Bisbee coaster race.

Michael Didanato was pronounced dead shortly after the crash on Friday. His mother, Nancy Jean Didanato, 33, died after she was flown to a hospital in Tucson, 93 miles northwest of this old copper-mining town near the Mexican border.

The driver, Brad Sullivan, 24, of Bisbee, was treated for shock, police said.

## Race Halted

Witnesses said Mr. Sullivan, reclining feet-first and steering his gravity-powered racer with hand cables, applied a foot brake as he crossed the finish line at the bottom of a hill. The vehicle, still going about 40 mph, swerved over a curb and pinned the victims against two buildings.

The remaining two cars in the race were flagged down and the competition was halted.

Among the five injured were the dead boy's father, Capt. Louis Didanato, 34, assigned to Fort Huachuca in neighboring Sierra Vista, and a sister, Barbara, 9. All five were treated at a local hospital and released.

The coaster races, from the top of Tombstone Canyon and into the downtown area, began shortly after the turn of the century, but adult competition was halted about 25 years ago when two elderly spectators were injured and died afterward. Races for children, using smaller vehicles, continued, and the adult races were reinstated in 1976.

"I would say let's give it back to the kids," Mayor Michael Lynn said after the accident.

In the adult division, a racer may have a combined vehicle and driver weight of up to 600 pounds. Some of the cars are substantially more refined than the back-yard soap-box cars that spawned them. One contestant reportedly spent \$1,000 customizing his coaster.

## Peking Worried by 'Brain Drain'

## China Limits Travel of Scholars Abroad

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, July 6 (WP) — Chinese authorities have suddenly and quietly cut off private overseas travel by leading professors and intellectuals, apparently to halt a serious "brain drain" to the United States threatening China's modernization program.

Informed Chinese sources say a directive made effective May 1 bars scientists, researchers and university teachers with the rank of lecturer and above from studying or traveling abroad under private auspices.

Scholars going abroad under government-sponsored exchange programs will not be affected, but at least half of the Chinese intellectuals visiting the United States in the last year have been privately supported, and their absence has crippled facilities in several large Chinese universities.

"All the good professors in my department are leaving. We protested about the quality of instruction, but they said there was nothing to be done," said a physics undergraduate at the China University of Science and Technology in Hefei. A Peking professor said, "The problem, of course, is that the government fears many of these people will never come back."

Many of the Chinese scholars going abroad have relatives in the United States who are helping fund their studies and can help arrange for them to stay permanently. So far there has been only one known

Chinese defector to the United States, an interpreter who arrived with an engineering delegation two months ago, but many other visiting Chinese are known to be making arrangements, including marriage to Americans, which would make it unnecessary to return to China.

## 2,500 Visas Issued

Since the Chinese government ended its restrictions on study in America two years ago, more Chinese scholars and researchers have gone to the United States than to any other country. The U.S. embassy here said it issued 2,500 non-immigrant visas to professors and students in the academic year ending in June.

About 1,300 Chinese are enrolled full time in U.S. schools and almost the same number have visited for tours and conferences. The Chinese news agency reported that Britain, France, West Germany and Japan also have welcomed Chinese scholars, but none of those countries has more than 300 now enrolled.

Chinese undergraduates who have managed to enroll in American universities will not be affected by the May 1 directive, informed sources said. But older instructors, particularly those with a good command of English and recognized talent for teaching and research, will be able to travel or work abroad only under strictly supervised government programs.

These officials exchanges with the United States are in some way limited by the efforts of both sides to keep a balance between the numbers of Chinese going to the United States and the numbers of Americans coming here. The numbers of Chinese with the language ability and desire to go abroad far exceeds the number of Chinese-speaking Americans wanting to come here.

Also some of the American research projects, such as a recent proposal to study certain kinds of city management, are rejected by Chinese bureaucrats who are uncomfortable having foreigners looking over their shoulders.

## Patriotic Scholars

Many of the senior scholars seeking travel abroad are intensely patriotic and committed to their work and dislike the demands and pressures of American life. They can be expected to return within a year, but the Chinese government provides an additional incentive by issuing no passports to their spouses or children. Of 12 graduate students at the China University of Science and Technology interviewed recently before their depart-

ture for the United States, all were married and none of their wives were coming with them.

The interpreter who defected in San Francisco two months ago, 36-year-old Fu Xukun, also left a wife and child in Peking, but had reportedly established a relationship with a Chinese woman who had enrolled in an American university.

The number of permanent Chinese immigrants, as opposed to the nonimmigrants affected by the Chinese directive, is limited to 20,000 a year by U.S. law, and that includes many immigrants coming from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Only Chinese with immediate next of kin, such as a spouse, a parent or a child, can expect to obtain a U.S. immigrant visa with any ease.

Those with more distant relations in the States, such as brothers or sisters, are put on a waiting list in many cases more than five years long.

## Ethnic Unrest Underscores Changes in Indian Society

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI (NYT) — In colonial days the sort of unrest now spreading in many parts of India would have been called native uprisings.

These days government officials speak of "cultural clashes" and "the rising self-confidence" of tribal groups.

Spread in pockets all over the country, these people belong to 300 ethnic groups and number 42 million, or almost 8 percent of India's population. There are enormous cultural differences, all of which have been little noticed.

## 8 Hacked to Death

Largely concentrated in wooded and hilly areas, they have been only a vague presence for the rest of their countrymen, even more remote than Apaches and Navajos are to New Yorkers.

This year the tribal people, many of them feeling pressure to displace them from their land, have burst, often violently, out of the forest and into the consciousness of politicians, officials and the general public. Last Tuesday 35 people described as tribal extremists stopped a bus on a jungle road in Tripura, in the northeast, and hacked seven passengers and the driver to death.

It was in the same state that more than 350 people of Bengali origin were massacred by local tribesmen last month.

In New Delhi recently, a thousand men carrying bows and arrows marched in the moonlight to demand the formation of a state out of a large swath where linguistically kindred tribes are concentrated. In Assam, where student organizations are calling for the expulsion of Bengalis, certain tribal groups are protesting what they say is a threat to their culture not only from the Bengalis but also from the Assamese who dwell on the plains.

The proliferation of tribal troubles has come just as the two longest-standing problems, rebellions in Nagaland and Mizoram, show some signs of dying down.

The placard had a color sketch of Mrs. Thatcher on one side and a list of legislative proposals on the other, asking the government to legalize the radios, which are operated by individuals using a particular set of short-wave frequencies.

James Bryant, president of Britain's Citizens Band Association, said about 200,000 sets are in operation illegally. "The government is deliberately dragging its feet," he charged, saying that CB radios can help save lives.

## CB Radio Fans Rally in London

LONDON, July 6 (AP) — More than 5,000 citizens band radio enthusiasts rallied in Trafalgar Square today and then delivered a 10-foot-high "postcard" to No. 10 Downing Street to call Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's attention to their demands.

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## Suzuki Was Ohira Aide

## Japan Party Chief Emerges As Leader for Premiers

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, July 6 (LAT) — A veteran politician who began his career in 1947 as a Socialist and moved across the political spectrum has emerged as the leading candidate to become Japan's premier.

He is Zenko Suzuki, 69, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's executive board.

Mr. Suzuki, who was named late last month as leader of the faction of 75 who had pledged personal support to the late Premier Masayoshi Ohira, had been Ohira's chief lieutenant in charge of running daily affairs.

Japanese newspapers reported yesterday that Takeo Fukuda, 75, and Kakuei Tanaka, 62, both former premiers, were ready to swing the support of their own ruling-party factions to Mr. Suzuki. Although neither Mr. Fukuda nor Mr. Tanaka commented directly on the reports, their support would clinch a Suzuki victory.

## Three-Faction Control

The factions controlled by Mr. Ohira, Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Tanaka together control about 235 of the ruling party's members of parliament, or more than half of the 423 Liberal Democrat members of the upper and lower house who would vote for a new party president if a party election is held.

Official moves to choose a new party president, whom the ruling Liberal Democrats — by virtue of their 34-seat majority — would then elect as premier in the lower house, are being delayed until after Wednesday's funeral for Ohira, who died of a heart attack June 12. President Carter, Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and other leaders are scheduled to attend.

The Liberal Democrats are expected to suspend their party primary, scheduled for November, and give the new party president a two-year term, effective immediately. A vote in the House of Representatives to elect the Liberal Democrats' leader as premier is expected on July 17.

Mr. Fukuda said yesterday that whoever is named to lead the party must carry out reforms designed to rid it of corruption. A long-time personal enemy of Mr. Tanaka, the 75-year-old Mr. Fukuda — as a condition for supporting Mr. Suzuki — also was reported demanding that Mr. Tanaka's power in personnel affairs be curtailed.

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## Boy Ejects Self From Plane at U.S. Air Show

HORSHAM, Pa., July 6 (UPI) — A 7-year-old boy ejected himself from an aircraft on display at a Willow Grove Naval Air Station Montgomery County yesterday.

The boy's annual three-day show. He was hospitalized in a stable condition.

Base Cmdr. James Kriebel, saw the accident from about yards away, said the boy, a 7-year-old Philadelphia, was sitting in a Navy S-3 Viking anti-submarine plane and managed to activate its "very complicated" ejection system.

Cmdr. Kriebel said the ejection system shot the seat of the plane about 50 feet into the air, and the boy landed on concrete. "This child was able to arm the ejection system and eject out of the airplane absolutely mind-boggling," he said.

He said it was highly unlikely that the ejection system had been deactivated before the show because many others in the crowd of about 125,000 must have examined with the aircraft's instrument panels throughout the show. Ten other persons injured in the accident were treated at hospitals released.

## U.S. Embassy In Moscow Plans To Curb Access

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — A year after a Soviet soldier blew himself up inside the U.S. embassy here, officials have announced a plan to restrict access to the building on Moscow's Tchaikovsky Street.

Embassy security officials plan to close one of two main entrances to pedestrians and police Marine security guard at the entrance that remains open to visit.

Currently, there are two entrances into the embassy compound. Both are used by pedestrians. Vehicles also use both — one as an entrance and the other as an exit. Officials say that the entrance will be closed to pedestrian traffic while the north entrance will be closed to vehicles.

Two or three Soviet militia are posted in front of each entrance but once past them, embassy security and employees pass no security checks to reach the compound courtyard.

Changes in the building's security had been expected since Vladimir Vlasenko, a Soviet merchant, entered the building March 28, 1979. He demanded to be allowed to emigrate to the United States and threatened to explode a bomb strapped to his waist. U.S. police attacked him, he died and the bomb was killed.

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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be



## Syria Moves Against Moslem Brotherhood

By John Kifner

BEIRUT (NYT) — Syria has begun a major drive against the rebel Moslem Brotherhood after a reported assassination attempt on President Hafez al-Assad.

The crackdown includes a proposed law that would make membership in the underground organization a capital offense and provide summary military trials for members of the group who have been captured in the last few days.

The attack on Mr. Assad is reported to have occurred last week as he was preparing to escort Col. Hafez al-Assad, president of Niger, to an airport at the end of a visit.

According to the skimpy and varied reports circulating in Beirut, a hand grenade was thrown at Mr. Assad as the procession of automobiles was about to leave. A presidential bodyguard threw himself on the grenade, smothering it at the cost of his life. Another guard is said to have shoved Mr. Assad to safety inside the car.

The reports, which have not been carried by the Arabic press or radio in Beirut, were first broadcast late last week by the British Broadcasting Corp. and later confirmed by diplomats and other sources.

For more than a year the Moslem Brotherhood, a clandestine Islamic

nationalist group outlawed in most Arab countries, has been waging attacks on Mr. Assad's leadership. The campaign has taken a toll of hundreds of officials, military officers and Soviet advisers.

A major factor in the struggle, observers believe, is that Mr. Assad and the key members of his ruling group belong to the Alawite sect of Islam, regarded as heretical by the Sunnis, who make up the majority in Syria.

### Death Penalty Bill

The reported attack last week appeared to be the boldest stroke yet by the Moslem Brotherhood, which a year ago massacred a group of more than 50 army cadets, mostly Alawites, at the Military Academy at Aleppo.

The bill now under debate in parliament to establish the death penalty for membership in the organization was introduced by Mr. Assad.

A special defense brigade of the army, headed by the president's brother, Col. Rifat Assad, has begun a hunt for members of the Brotherhood, and the defense minister, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, has ordered field tribunals.

In a long front-page interview in the government newspaper, Tichrin, Col. Assad, a key figure in his brother's government, said the regime's enemies will be pursued abroad as well as in Syria.

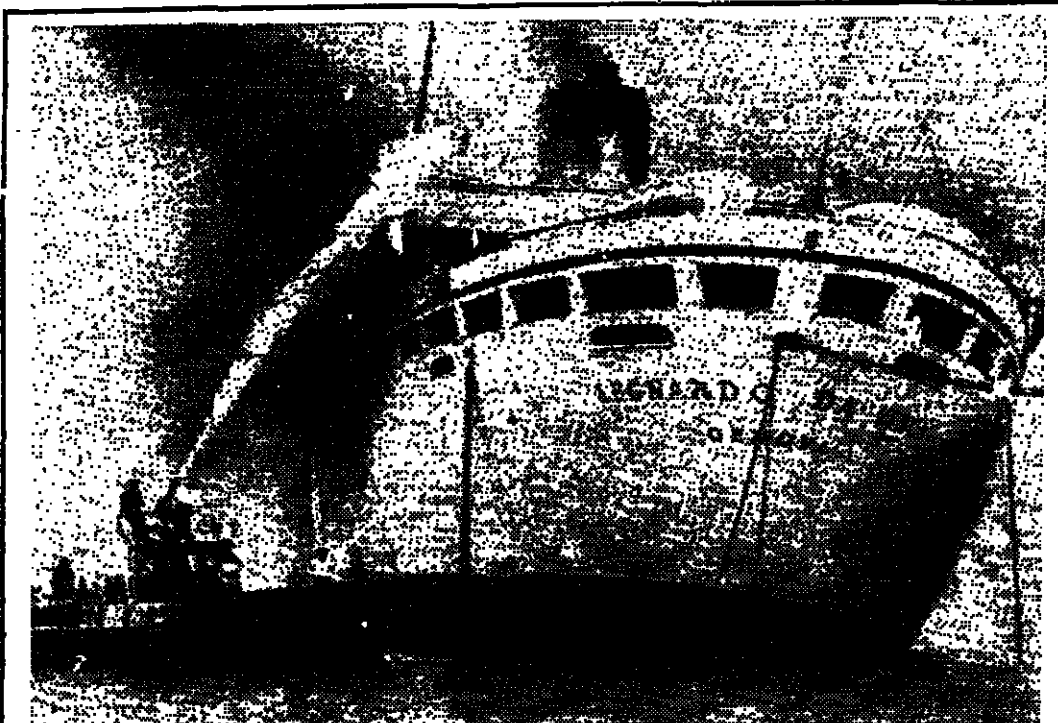
Syria has asserted that members of the organization received training in camps in Jordan, and there have been reports in the Lebanese press that Syrian agents tracked them and turned the information over to Jordanian authorities.

### 'National Resolution'

"Every day, Syria witnesses a new chapter of the conspiracy by the parties of Camp David," Col. Assad said. "Therefore, and in view of the gravity of this period, a national resolution has become necessary. Those who side with freedom, progress and socialism will be regarded as part of the march under Hafez Assad. Those who stand by and watch or are accomplices will be considered as siding with the enemy."

As to the reactionaries and instruments of murder, members of the Moslem Brotherhood, they are in the same trench as the enemy. We know where they are locally, in the Arab world and internationally. We shall hunt them down internally and externally."

Meanwhile, a new set of visa restrictions that will, among other things, make it more difficult for foreign correspondents to enter the country has gone into effect. The government announced that it will no longer grant visas at border crossings to foreigners, except for neighboring Jordanians and Iraqis, and that visas must henceforth be obtained from embassies in foreign capitals.



**LINER STILL BLAZING** — Smoke continued to billow yesterday from the luxury liner Leonardo da Vinci, which caught fire Thursday in the harbor at La Spezia, Italy, near Genoa. Fears rose that flames would reach the 1,200 metric tons of fuel oil in the ship's tanks, and efforts concentrated on avoiding pollution. The liner has been idle for a year and was for sale.

## But Church Is Now Concert Hall

### Organ Music Rings a Bell for Latvians

By Craig R. Whitney

RIGA, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — The Navy captain, a Russian named Vladimir, was not sure whether the cathedral had been Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic or Lutheran. But he did know that it was the central attraction of the Latvian capital.

"I never believed in God," he said. "But you mustn't leave Riga without seeing the cathedral and hearing the organ in it."

The cathedral, as it happens, was begun in the 13th century as a Roman Catholic basilica, was later a Lutheran church and since 1962 has been a concert hall. It is famous all over the Soviet Union for its organ, a 19th-century German instrument little tampered with for nearly 100 years.

As a sign of the value of the organ, which Liszt is said to have dedicated on the same console in 1884, the Soviet authorities have decided to spend more than \$200,000 in precious Western currency to have it restored by Dutch experts, who will start next year and work for a year and a half.

"You can't hear this organ and be indifferent," said Yevgeniya Lisitsyna, a Russian musician who was practicing on the four-manual

console before a concert. It featured the Riga premiere of an American work, a toccata for organ and orchestra by Samuel Barber.

The organ has none of the electronic or pneumatic gadgets designed to lighten a performer's work. "With all 127 stops out, it takes 550 grams [more than a pound] of finger pressure to play each note," said Brigida Mierze, a Latvian who is giving one of this month's five-times-a-week recitals.

The Dutch experts will restore all the trackers and levers behind the organ facade to their original shape and perhaps make playing a little easier for the organists.

"In the West people go to church every Sunday and hear organ music for free," a Soviet performer said. "Here people are discouraged from going to church, and public concerts are not allowed in the churches that have organs. The Russian Orthodox tradition doesn't use organs. So it's a novelty to our people, and it's catching on."

Concert programs frequently include the mainstay of the organ repertoire, the works of Bach. They usually do not have Russian translations of the hymns on whose tunes he based his chorale preludes. "Glory to God Alone on High" was

on one of Miss Liszt's recent programs, but it was used only as one of "seven chorales."

The Latvian religious tradition is Lutheran, but more than 30 percent of the 2.5 million people in the republic are Russians.

Riga has a functioning Russian Orthodox Church on Lenin Street in the central city but another was turned into a planetarium a few years ago.

### Commerce Minister

#### Quits in South Korea

SEOUL, July 6 (AP) — South Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Chung Jae Suk resigned yesterday for undisclosed personal reasons and was replaced by Shin Byong Hyeon, an economist and former aide to assassinated President Park Chung Hee, a presidential spokesman announced.

Mr. Chung was promoted from vice minister of economic planning in December and survived a Cabinet reshuffle in May after anti-government demonstrations across the nation that led to an assumption of broad powers by a military-run committee. Sources said another Cabinet reshuffle was expected to be announced in a few days.

## Obituaries

### Scientist Gregory Bateson, Studied Schizophrenics

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP) — Gregory Bateson, 76, a regent of the University of California who in a widely varied career studied anthropology, mental disorders and the sounds made by dolphins, died of a respiratory illness Friday at the guest house of the San Francisco Zen Center. He was married for 14 years to anthropologist Margaret Mead.

Mr. Bateson was born in Grantchester, England, and received his master's degree in anthropology from St. John's College. His earliest field work, in New Guinea, led to the publication of his first book, "Naven," in 1936. During his New Guinea work he married Mead, who died in November, 1978. Before the marriage ended, the couple did extensive field work in Bali.

After World War II, Mr. Bateson moved to California, where he studied alcoholism and schizophrenia at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Palo Alto. He became known for his "double-bind" hypothesis, which described how people may become schizophrenic by being sent contradictory messages of love and rejection by their parents.

### Luis Sandrini

BUENOS AIRES, July 6 (AP) — Luis Sandrini, 75, one of Latin America's leading comic actors, died yesterday, 16 days after having a cerebral hemorrhage, hospital officials said.

In his 50-year career, Mr. Sandrini acted in one of Argentina's best-loved acts. Starting in theater at age 23, he starred in Argentine productions that later were filmed in Argentina, Mexico and Spain. But he was best known as "Felipe," the family man who coped with life in Buenos Aires in a soap-opera series that ran 24 years on radio and six years on television.

### Jack Martin

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — Jack Martin, 93, the oldest living former New York Yankees and Philadelphia Phillies baseball player, died Friday. Mr. Martin, of Brick Township, N.J., had a heart attack just after being introduced at the 34th annual oldtimers game June 21. He had another attack July 2 at Montefiore Hospital, where he died.

He was born April 19, 1887, in Plainfield, N.J. He played shortstop for the Yankees when they were known as the Highlanders in 1912, then moved to the National League, where he played for the Boston Braves. He ended his career with

the Phillies in 1914. His career batting average was .237.

### William F. Lucey

ANDOVER, Mass., July 6 (UPI) — William F. Lucey, 83, director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation almost 12 years, died yesterday at the nursing home where he had lived for the past eight years. Mr. Lucey worked for several decades for the Lawrence (Mass.) Eagle-Tribune as business manager while he was director of the bureau, which monitors U.S. newspaper circulation.

### Shields Warren

MASHPEE, Mass., July 6 (AP) — Shields Warren, 82, a consulting pathologist at New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston and a pioneer in medical radiation treatment, died last Tuesday.

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Algeria (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Malaysia (air).....	\$ 235.00	112.50	62.00
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Austria.....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Malaya (air).....	\$ 280.00	140.00	81.00
Bahrein (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	Mexico (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
Belgium.....	B.Fr. 4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Burma (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Nepal (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
Bulgaria (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Netherlands.....	FL 3,440.00	1,720.00	940.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	New Zealand (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
China (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Norway (air).....	N.Kr. 6,720.00	3,360.00	1,680.00
Cyprus (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Pakistan (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Philippines (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Denmark (air).....	D.Kr. 7,680.00	3,840.00	2,000.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Egypt (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Portugal (air).....	\$ 235.00	112.50	62.00
Finland (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	Portugal (air).....	T.E. 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,300.00
France.....	F.Fr. 612.00	306.00	170.00	Romania (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Germany.....	D.M. 324.00	162.00	90.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Greece Britain.....	Stg. 46.00	23.00	12.00	Singapore (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Greece (air).....	Dr. 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,300.00	South America (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
Hong Kong (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Spain (air).....	Pns. 10,800.00	5,400.00	3,000.00
Hungary (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	St. Lucia (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
India (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	Sweden (air).....	S.Kr. 612.00	306.00	170.00
Indonesia (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Switzerland.....	S.Fr. 300.00	150.00	82.00
Iran (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Thailand (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Iraq (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Tunisia (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Ireland (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Turkey (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Jamaica (air).....	\$ 54.00	28.00	15.00	U.A.R. (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Japan (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Italy.....	Lire 10,800.00	5,400.00	3,000.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Japan (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Vietnam (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Kamer Rep. (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Korea (air).....	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	Zaire (air).....	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
				Other Eur. Count. (air).....	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00



## Energy, a Year Later

It has been nearly a year since the long, emotional speech in which Mr. Carter proposed to renew the nation's spirit and morale with a forceful energy policy. Since then, the administration and the country have made progress toward balancing the energy accounts. But it is useful to keep in mind the nature of that progress and the reasons for it.

In that July speech, Mr. Carter said, absolutely correctly, that the whole energy crisis results from the country's reckless over-reliance on foreign oil. He declared that the rapid upward trend in oil imports would be broken. That has, in fact, happened. The record high was 8.6 million barrels a day of imported oil in 1977; last year's imports were 7.9 million barrels a day, well under Mr. Carter's quota. So far this year, imports have been running at around 6.6 million barrels a day. That is impressive improvement.

But the reason for it has less to do with U.S. policy than with other countries' prices. When a gallon of crude oil costs 80 cents, as it now does, people use less of it than when it cost 30 cents, as it did 18 months ago. But the side effects of this pressure — the weakening of the dollar, the deepening of the recession — are not benign.

The United States remains desperately vulnerable to any disruption or decline in the world's oil supply. Revolution and war in the Gulf region remain the likeliest causes of it. Seven years after the Arab embargo, the United States still has no answer.

Presidents and congresses seem able to make provision only for the distant future — and it was toward the distant future that Mr. Carter's July program was directed. It required four pieces of legislation. The windfall oil tax is now in place, and it is a stronger and better tax than the administration's original proposal. The Energy Security Act that

Mr. Carter signed last week will provide broad loan and price guarantees to accelerate the production of synthetic fuels; it also establishes additional subsidies for conservation and for the development of solar energy. That is the more urgent legislation.

There is also a bill to force utilities to switch oil-fired boilers to coal, but it is coming along slowly. There is the bill to assemble the patented dandy corner-cutter, the Energy Mobilization Board. It has been derailed in the House, possibly permanently. Wrong in principle, its absence will do no harm. Altogether, Congress has improved and enacted the best of Mr. Carter's program and balked at the worst. That is not a bad showing.

But Mr. Carter's great contribution, and a crucial one, has not been the legislation. It is his dogged insistence that the oil shortage is real, serious and continuing. In contrast with his two predecessors, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford, he has continued to press this unwelcome truth with stamina and determination. The real change in the past year has been a matter of attitudes — a widening acknowledgment that Americans have to do more with less oil. The gasoline lines have vanished only because Americans are now using much less gasoline than they did a year ago.

Last July's speech contained the remarkable sentence, "Energy will be the immediate test of our ability to unite this nation, and it can also be the standard around which we rally." By that standard, the past year must have been a deep disappointment to Mr. Carter. The old quarrels and divisions continue. But, divided as ever, the country is gradually adjusting to less oil. The question now, as a year ago, is whether there is enough time for an adjustment that is very gradual.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## U.S. Identity Papers?

A recent law school graduate we know offers an entrancing short course in U.S. constitutional law. Regardless of the specific issue, she says, the argument always ends up the same. One side says, "That idea would lead straight down the slippery slope." The other says, "No, it won't." There's a moral here for an issue that involves both immigration and personal freedom.

The issue is how to stem the tide of illegal immigrants crossing the border from Mexico. The proposed solution is to give all Americans a forgery-resistant Social Security card and require that it be shown to employers in order to get a job. That would discourage illegal migrants. In this case, the slippery slope recognizes the merit of controlling immigration. But they recoil from use of such a card. It would, they fear, lead to national identity papers and police-state. We're inclined to think, "No, it won't." But what we're interested in most of all is ways to traverse the mountain without losing balance.

Not even a new electronic fence has made it possible to control the flow of illegal Mexican workers; for them, even exploitative wages in the Southwest are high. The answer is not a fence but worker identification, and it is now being explored for the government by a blue-ribbon commission on immigration. The Social Security card would be convenient identification, but the present card is a cinch to counterfeit. The answer to that is to make it forgery resistant. It might include a photograph, or fingerprint, or signature. For maybe \$5, a card could be secure enough to defeat anyone outside the KGB. What's wrong with that?

Nothing — except the slippery slope. Some people think that the balance between spontaneity and social control in America is already awry. Robert Ellis Smith, an authority on privacy, worries about a "European mentality of submitting to inspectors who tell you that 'Your papers are in order.'" John

Shattuck of the American Civil Liberties Union fears that worker identification cards would be "tantamount to a form of domestic passport." Such concerns are made more acute by the knowledge that memories of Watergate are fading; that Americans no longer seem so concerned about the dangers of a police state; that they would rather be searched at airports than hijacked in the air.

An improved Social Security card would not, of itself, present any new threat. Less easily forgeable ones would not create any new information. Social Security numbers are already used for bank accounts and taxes and medical benefits for psychiatric treatment or venereal disease. Some slippery slope fears arise because of the very reliability of the new card. The more reliable it is, the more agencies will wish to use it. And using it for this non-Social Security purpose might well make Congress more willing to let it then be used for others. The FBI, for instance, might wish authority to ask people for their cards in the course of trailing fugitives. After an assassination, say, or a shocking terrorist episode, could Congress resist yielding such authority?

Such fears are rational. The question is, what should society do about them? It is no more sensible to reject the identification idea because of potential problems than to ban telephones because they can be tapped. The immigration commission should proceed with its study of a worker-identification system. One is needed. Meanwhile, let the rest of us address the larger questions. If Congress pledges to permit this use for a new card and no other, can it be trusted? If not, what about the idea of Prof. Alan Westin of Columbia for a protective constitutional amendment? One way or another, it is possible to grope toward protections against potential abuses. The slope may be slippery, but society does not have to slip.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Schmidt's Visit to Brezhnev

Chancellor Schmidt had two principal aims in Moscow last week. One was to open a way to talks with the Russians about limiting the nuclear arms race in Europe. The other was to convince Russian leaders that their intervention in Afghanistan has had a serious impact on East-West détente.

He made progress towards the first aim. On Afghanistan the Russians gave no ground, but Herr Schmidt believed his warnings of a new hawkish attitude provoked in America by the Soviet intervention made some impression in the Kremlin.

Altogether, Chancellor Schmidt's mission

to Moscow proved well worthwhile. But its full fruits will not be harvested until the Russians recognize the significance attached by the West to Afghanistan as a breach of détente in the world outside Europe.

— From The Observer (London).

Salt-2 — though still unratiified — made some progress towards regulating the deployment of long-range missiles. Chancellor Schmidt's initiative could do the same for theater weapons. Mr. Brezhnev seems willing at least to make a start. We hope that Mr. Carter is, too.

— From the Sunday Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The battleship Kniaz Potemkin has not surrendered, as the authorities reported. It has been reinforced by the Georgi Pobedonozhets, and the two warships are in mutiny. The mutineers are without coal and provisions, and typhoid fever has broken out on board. There are many sick and wounded among the crew, and the majority of the men desire to surrender. The ringleaders, who number 60, terrorize the remainder of the crew. Several members of the revolutionary committees of southern Russia are on board. At noon the battleship weighed anchor and sailed in the direction of Yalta. It is feared that the mutineers intend to bombard the Imperial Palace.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1930

BERLIN — "Quo vadis, Germania?" is a question the world has a right to ask of this country. As Foreign Minister Curtius stated in the Reichstag with regard to evacuation of the Rhineland by the Allies, "German foreign policy enters upon a new phase." Since the end of the war, it has concentrated on one goal — obtaining the withdrawal of foreign troops from German territory. Now the Rhine has once more become a German stream, Germany is able to carry on a more aggressive policy. France is the chief barrier across Germany's path. On the other hand, Germany and Italy have much in common. Rome also feeling dissatisfied with its share of the booty granted at Versailles.



'Damn Thing Won't Get Away With This When Reagan Gets In, Nossir!'

## Economic Pabulum to Take Skeptically

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK — Barry Bosworth has a name that sounds as if it belongs on a movie marquee, and a face and build that would fit a rookie third baseman for the Seattle Mariners. But he is older and wiser than he looks: a professional economist carrying the scars of three years of struggle as the number-two man in the Carter administration's fiftieth war against inflation.

Bosworth went back to the Brookings Institution earlier this year, persuaded that this president would never adopt the tough measures Bosworth thinks are necessary to curb inflation. But his concern and criticism extend beyond Carter to the political and institutional forces that make it hard, if not impossible, for any president or other politician to support the policies needed to cope with our economic ills, or even to describe those ills honestly.

There are many other leaders in his profession who share Bosworth's fear that the U.S. economy may choke on the pabulum the politicians are spooning out to the voters this year.

Four months ago, the political "quick fix" for the economy was supposed to be the balanced budget. Pressure quickly built to the point where Carter had to pull back the fiscal 1981 budget he had submitted just a few weeks earlier, cut spending, and boost taxes to produce the appearance of a precarious balance.

But even as he and the Democrats in Congress labored, the economy was dropping into a "free fall" recession. When that widely advertised recession not unexpectedly produced two months of sharp increases in unemployment, the politicians stampeded again — this time in the direction of a stimulative tax cut. Ronald Reagan and the Republicans got out ahead of that trend, but Carter and the Democrats were soon scrambling to catch up — even at the cost of looking a little ridiculous in promoting their third economic strategy in seven months.

### Policy Zigzags

The other day, at a briefing here for Washington Post and Newsweek staff members, Henry Kaufman, one of Wall Street's most respected sages, explained why such policy zigzags are so damaging. They turn the nation's eyes away from the "ongoing, non-cyclical forces" that make this "the most risky time in the postwar period," Kaufman said.

Inflation, energy dependence, the disappearance of productivity gains, the growing drag of welfare-oriented transfer payments, the overload of business and personal debt, and the imbalance of the international economy are the enduring threats to America's economic health, he said. They will yield only to comprehensive, consistent policy attack — and are exacerbated by the politicians' tendency to promote

a different quick-fix remedy every few months.

How can these zigzags be explained? Bosworth offered a clue when he said that when he served in the Carter administration, there were constantly "five different people shouting conflicting economic advice in the president's ear."

He did not name them, but the conflicting views of the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the director of the budget, the anti-inflation czar, the secretary of the Treasury and the chief of the White House domestic policy staff are well-known in Washington. The existing system, Bosworth said, tends to "broaden the policy options" among which the president must make his guess, rather than to refine the policy choice and build a political consensus for a consistent approach.

### Candor Needed

It would be comforting to think that the ailment is peculiar to Carter's operation, but it also seems to pervade the Reagan camp. Kaufman reflected the financial community's concern about the Reagan-Republican proposed tax cut, saying it was dangerous to propose such a slash at the same time that much higher defense expenditures are contemplated, without even an attempt to reconcile them in terms of a larger economic strategy.

Laurence Krause of Brookings said that, from the perspective of

the shaky international economic balance, Reagan's readiness to separate his tax-cut proposal from his vague promises to curb government spending was "terrible."

An account that columnist Robert Novak and Rowland Evans Jr. gave the other day of the origins of Reagan's latest tax-cut proposal would be funny were it not so ominous in its suggestion that in his administration, too, the only way to guess policy would be to know who talked to the President last.

As they tell it, a Washington lobbyist did an end run around the Reagan staff and sold Reagan a tax plan quite different from the one he had been peddling in the primaries. Angered by this coup, staff members and some of Reagan's congressional supporters launched a counter-move. In the end, Reagan's speech was rewritten by a junior congressman in a way that accommodated everyone but papered over the real policy choices involved.

The best advice the economists had — and it came from every one of them, liberal or conservative, Carter alumnus or Reagan adviser — was that voters and reporters alike should be mighty skeptical of politicians who peddle simple, painless remedies for what ails the U.S. economy.

Look for candor, consistency and a comprehensive approach, they said. And don't accept the prescriptions of political doctors who change their diagnosis with every new symptom of economic distress.

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## The United States Can Do Without Berbera

By Stephen J. Solarz

WASHINGTON — The administration's recent moves to expand U.S. military facilities on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, and to obtain new ones in Oman and Kenya, make a good deal of sense. The United States clearly needs these facilities if it is to offset the military advantage that the Soviet Union, following its occupation of Afghanistan, now possesses because of its closer proximity to the Gulf.

Without the capability to respond rapidly and effectively to any Soviet military action in this region, the United States simply cannot ensure that it will be able to maintain the flow of vitally needed oil through the Gulf in a future conflict.

Yet the main threat to U.S. interests in the Gulf is an internal rather than an external one. It would be a serious mistake if, in shorting up our military capabilities in the region, we overlooked the potential political problems that threaten the legitimacy of existing regimes, as Iran has painfully illustrated.

Not without trepidation, the Carter administration has also attempted to improve our strategic position in the region by seeking military facilities in the turbulent Horn of Africa. The current negotiations for the acquisition of facilities for the United States in Somalia show, however, how a preoccupation with small but concrete military assets can threaten to divert policy-makers' attention from the larger, if less tangible, political, economic and strategic interests at stake.

The proposed facilities at Berbera in Somalia would undoubtedly be useful for naval reconnaissance and refueling, pre-positioning of supplies, and logistical support for possible U.S. naval and air operations in the Gulf of Aden

and the Red Sea areas. But the weight of the evidence is that while Berbera would provide desirable backup strength, economy and efficiency for our armed forces, its contribution would be neither unique nor essential to U.S. military objectives. If necessary, we could make do with current or planned facilities in Oman, Kenya and Diego Garcia as well as those in Egypt, Israel and other countries.

Most important, the acquisition of facilities at Berbera could enmesh us in the momentous political ramifications of an Ethiopia-Somalia war that, under existing circumstances, is much more likely than a Soviet lunge toward the Gulf.

### Africa Backs Ethiopia

In this respect, the situation in Somalia is very different from those in Oman, Kenya and Diego Garcia. Regular Somali troops are evidently engaged in the current fighting in the Ogaden, Ethiopia's southeastern province, where ethnic Somali guerrillas are waging a secessionist war. In turn, Ethiopia has threatened to carry the battle into Somalia. According to knowledgeable military experts, the Ethiopians, with logistical support from their Soviet and Cuban allies, could very easily occupy important areas of northern Somalia and mount destructive attacks on Berbera.

Ethiopia's position on the Ogaden is strongly supported by the majority of African states, which view Somalia as the aggressor. They regard Somalia's claim to the Ogaden as a clear violation of one of the most fundamental principles of the Organization of African Unity — that colonial boundaries, however arbitrary, should not be altered by force.

If we established a military facility in Somalia, and the regional conflict escalated, we would then be faced with an extremely uncomfortable political dilemma. Either we would rush to Somalia's assistance, at great cost to our relations with economically and politically important African states, and with the danger of being drawn into a major military involvement in a peripheral area where the regional balance of power would weigh against us; or we would refuse to help Somalia, raising new doubts about our international credibility and jeopardizing our relationship with Somalia. Clearly it is in our interest to avoid the dilemma.

Acquiring military facilities in Somalia would, therefore, be unwise even if Somalia were prepared to settle for the modest military assistance we have offered in exchange. But the government of Somalia has thus far rejected our proffered aid and countered with an exorbitant request for the complete equipping of its army (at an estimated cost of up to \$2 billion over five years) and a U.S. commitment to the security of Somalia notwithstanding its involvement in the Ogaden.

On balance, it would appear to be the better part of wisdom to forego the acquisition of a marginally useful military facility in Somalia that would pose great risks for U.S. African diplomacy, U.S. overall international credibility, and the U.S. relationship with the Somalis themselves.

Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y., is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Africa. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Immigrants, Too

While it is true, as Charles Oliver asserts (Letters, May 24-25), that the Jewish population of modern Israel is mainly composed of immigrants and children of immigrants, so, too, are many of the Arab inhabitants of Israel and the West Bank recent arrivals. An increased Jewish immigration resulted in a corresponding immigration of Arabs from neighboring countries wishing to avail themselves of the improved conditions.

To be sure, there was an indigenous Arab population in the land going back many centuries. But then, let us remember that there has been a continuous, unbroken Jewish presence in Palestine for at least the last 3,000 years.

RABBI FRANK HELLNER, London.

### Revoltings

Sixteen months of gratuitous brutality in Iran is ample proof that violent revolutions are incapable of providing the needed remedy for all dissatisfactions. No revolution in

world history — apart from some of those leading to national independence — has succeeded in improving people's material well-being without compromising their dignity.

It is thus not surprising to find that vestiges of SAVAK, in the form of SAVAMA (IHT, June 10), have begun to be employed more forcefully as the mullahs have sought to vigorously impose their brand of "national consensus."

MORAD KHAVARY, London.

### German Lesson

In "Bonn's Societal Time Bomb" (IHT, June 25), John Dornberg translates the German word *Ueberfremdung* as "foreignization." The term has produced *Ueberfremdung*, anger, or "fear of foreignization," but the best translation here is simple "xenophobia."

Language being a dynamic vehicle for the expression of thought, present-day German has evolved new words. One, which comes close to Dornberg's "foreignization," is *Auslanderisierung*. A foreign work-

er is of course an *auslaendischer Arbeitnehmer*.

Incidentally, the West German insistence on calling the foreign worker a *Gastarbeiter* ("guest worker") smacks of contempt for foreign workers from southern countries engaged in menial jobs in the Federal Republic.

Bonn. MANIK MEHTA.

### Two Against One

The only difference between John Anderson and the other Republican candidate is that Anderson shows the real color of his hair. My only question is how many candidates would they need to run if Carter were a popular or strong president?

Paris. LARRY NASH.

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BY AVERAGE WEEKLY SALES						
815	Roller Suijal	5/24/74	Nov	36	9.77	\$2.48
820	Ed Winkler Dev Bank	9/14/74	Feb	25	22.48	1.48
830	Chrysler Overpass	7	Feb	22	14.21	1.48
840	Massachusetts	1	Feb	22	14.21	1.48
850	Hessley-Ferguson	1	Jan	22	17.95	2.38
860	Massachusetts	3/24/74	Jan	22	12.61	1.48
870	Hessley-Ferguson	9/24/74	Jan	22	12.61	1.48
880	Overpass	6	Jan	22	14.21	1.48
890	Massachusetts	6	Dec	14	14.79	1.48
900	Massachusetts	6/24/74	Dec	14	13.57	1.48
910	British Leyland	7/12/74	Dec	14	14.56	1.48
920	Overpass	7/12/74	Dec	71	24.65	3.78
930	Ed Winkler Dev Bank	1/2/75	May	22	13.67	1.48

To Average Life Above 3 Years								
\$25	United Dominika Tr.	8/34	78	Dec	79	12/91	14/32	71
\$25	Treasury City	9	74	May	81	12/26	24/26	70
\$28	Home Int'l Fin.	9	79	Mar	79	12/31	13/92	70
\$30	by Overseas Finance	9/34	107	Jul	82	12/31	12/76	69
\$30	Total Overseas Finance	9/34	107	Jul	82	12/31	12/76	69
\$30	Aerco AB	9/14	78	Aug	84	1/2	12/26	73
\$30	Century Schwepcoe	7/34	94	Jul	76	11/24	23/27	69
\$30	South Africa	7/34	107	Dec	76	11/24	12/76	69
\$30	Read Int'l Ltd.	9	79	May	84	1/24	12/15	10
\$30	Besse Charrington	7/12	97	Aug	76	14/39	14/36	69
\$30	Charrington	7/12	97	Aug	76	14/31	14/36	69
\$100	Charrington Overseas	7/12	97	Aug	76	14/31	14/36	69

1.61	Int Finance Intl	10/17	93 May	30	34.20
1.25	Finance Intl	9/24	88 Apr	30	26.72
1.30	Int Finance Intl	9/24	90 Oct	30	32.61
1.50	Portland Cement Corp	10/17	93 Jan	30	13.82
1.50	Morgan Indus Fin	12/28	91 Mar	100	24.14
1.75	Morgan-Ferguson	11/17	91 Jun	71	14.85
1.75	Morgan Edison Int Fin	11/17	91 Jun	71	12.24
1.75	Gie Fin Int	11/17	91 Jun	71	12.24
1.75	Dartm Petroleum Ltd	11/17	92 May	103	12.91
1.75	Beneficial Overseas Fin	11/17	92 May	103	14.15
1.75	Finance For Industry	11/17	92 May	103	14.80
1.75	Financial Resources	11/17	92 Feb	96	12.73
1.75	Chrystie Credit Ltd	9/12	92 Feb	70	28.18

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## DM Bond Signals New Role for Saudis

(Continued from Page 7)

Bankers simply express the view that a Democratic president will not fight for re-election against a backdrop of high interest rates.

It remains to be seen whether further rate cuts can ignite the same kind of rallies in the bond market as seen in previous weeks, because the dollar could again become the center of speculation.

As the U.S. recession deepens, then ripples out to the rest of industrialized world, international trade will slow, and with it, commercial demand for dollars. The supply of dollars held internally will be rising due to the increases in oil prices. At the same time, the decline in dollar interest rates will be encouraging investors to take positions against the dollar.

short, some observers see the dollar heading for another test in the foreign exchange market. And if dollar comes under attack, international demand for dollar-denominated paper can be expected to vorate.

public Steel priced its \$100-million, eight-year, 11½-percent note at 97½ — one of the steepest units ever seen. Nevertheless, it sold as low as 94½-95 before ending the week at 95½-96½.

Among the recent issues, Uni-9½s of 1990 ended the week at 94½; Nova Scotia 10½s of 1995-96½; Pembroke 9½s of 1995-96½; and Export Development Corp. 9½s of 1986 at 94½.

**5-Year Notes**

The Austrian Kontrollbank's initial \$50 million of five-year notes with another \$100 million to be added into the market at a later date) were priced at 98½ with a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10.41 percent.

The only new dollar issue to be announced last week was a \$50-million floating rate note for Bank of America. Interest on the seven-year note will be set at a quarter point above the average of the bid-offer for six-month Eurodollars.

Reports from Manila that the Philippine National Bank plans to issue \$30 million in floating rate notes at a point over the London interbank offered rate. Still awaited is a floating rate note for Ferrovie.

Imorgan International, a finance subsidiary of a Fort Stock Exchange-listed manufacturing printed circuit motors and controls and typical instruments, is offering \$15-million of 15-year convertible — the first in the Euro-market. The coupon is expected to be set at around 8 to 8½ percent.

percent and the conversion premium at about 15 percent.

In the Euroguilder sector, Bank Mees en Hope is offering 75 million guilders of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 10 percent.

Sweden is expected to launch a Euroyen issue of 15 billion yen and when this is out of the way will probably offer a five-year issue of up to 400 million French francs. Meanwhile, Aéroport de Paris is expected to tap the Eurofranc market.

French bankers report that the Finance Ministry is now becoming much more flexible about conditions — willing to permit issues of larger amounts and at a more frequent pace.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended July 4	
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)	
International institutions	11.65 %
Industrials, long term	11.07 %
Industrials, medium term	10.78 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	11.93 %
French franc, long term	12.96 %
Unit of acc. long term	10.06 %

\* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

## Japan Is First In Auto Output, Newspaper Says

TOKYO, July 6 (AP) — Japan has become the world's top auto producer, outstriking the United States for the second consecutive half-yearly period, and the Toyota and Nissan motor companies have become the world's second and third largest automakers, a Japanese newspaper reported today.

The Asahi Shimbun, quoting a recent study by Toyota, said overall output for Japanese companies for the first six months of this year was 5.46 million units, compared with what it estimated at about 4.42 million units produced in the United States. Spokesmen for U.S. automakers were not immediately available for comment.

In the previous six-month period, domestic production of passenger cars showed Japan ahead with 3.47 million units, compared with an American figure of 3.42 million, the newspaper said. Industry sources, however, were quoted as saying that Ford and Chrysler should regain their positions toward the end of the year when they are planning to market fuel-efficient smaller cars.

## West to Resume Talks On Official Turkish Debt

(Continued from Page 7)

an equally optimistic view of the economic outlook. "Talk of the sick man of Europe is garbage," he said. "Problems are serious, but not beyond the capacity of the Turks to overcome them."

In Washington, at NATO headquarters in Brussels, and in Paris and other Western capitals there is no question that the West cannot afford to let Turkey slide into economic chaos.

Western government and financial institutions have already directed enormous sums in grants and loans on preferential terms to Turkey.

• In April, the 24-nation OECD pledged \$1.16 billion in aid.

• The IMF last month made available \$1.6 billion on a three-year standby basis, the biggest loan ever granted to a country with as low a credit rating as Turkey.

• The European Economic Community has just completed a five-

year aid package worth \$945 million, part of an accord reviving Turkey's association with the community.

• The World Bank is providing \$600 million in project and program aid this year, and Saudi Arabia has promised \$250 million.

Continued Negotiations

All this will be capped in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday this week by the continued negotiations on rescheduling official debts.

Apart from Turkey's need for more time to pay, the outcome is important because commercial banks that have lent money to Turkey will be watching to see how indulgent governments are prepared to be before deciding their own attitude.

Turgut Ozal, the Turkish official responsible for coordinating economic policy, said in London recently that he wants the commercial banks to ease terms under which they rescheduled \$2.9 billion of debt last year.

Prime Minister Demirel believes his parliamentary victory last week will provide that extra international confidence needed to crown the Paris talks with success, sources close to Mr. Demirel said.

In January, the Demirel government announced an economic program that placed greater reliance on market prices and attempted to reduce direct government intervention.

## Anglo-American Asks Exchanges For Trading Halt

JOHANNESBURG, July 6 (Reuters) — The giant Anglo-American Corp. yesterday requested the London, Salisbury and Johannesburg stock exchanges to suspend dealings in the shares of three of its subsidiaries involved in a newly discovered lode of uranium and gold.

The suspension would coincide with talks between Anglo-American and a subsidiary of the internal conglomerate Lohr about mining the lode, found in the Orange Free State.

The Anglo-American companies involved administer three gold mines in the central South African region. They are Free State Sasiphas Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Welkom Gold Mining Co. Ltd. and Western Holdings Ltd. At the same time, Duiker Exploration Ltd., a subsidiary of Lohr, also asked for its shares to be suspended on the same three stock markets. An Anglo-American spokesman said talks were being held with Duiker on how to exploit the gold and uranium discovery east of the town of Welkom.

## Greek Airline Is Struck

ATHENS, July 6 (AP) — Flight attendants of Greece's national airline, Olympic Airways, began a 48-hour strike yesterday, grounding all the carrier's domestic and international flights, to back union demands for the signing of an updated work regulations agreement.

## Irish Republic Is Seeking to Discourage Optimism After Two Oil Strikes Off Coast

DUBLIN, July 6 (Reuters) — Irish Energy Minister George Colley is warning his countrymen against euphoria following two oil strikes that have raised hopes that the Irish Republic will become an oil-producing region.

Mr. Colley has confirmed that, after 20 years of exploration, oil has been found in the turbulent waters off Ireland's Atlantic coast. But he stressed that neither strike has yet been established as commercially worthwhile.

The Irish government is "cautiously optimistic" about its oil prospects, he said. Mr. Colley disputed a recent estimate that British Petroleum might have found a field containing between 200 and 300 million barrels of oil, saying that reserves were more likely to be around 100 million barrels.

**"Weather Window"**

Some of the world's biggest oil rigs are now being brought in for further testing during the five-

month summer "weather window" in which exploration is possible.

Ireland's west coast is the scene of the most intense offshore oil searching in Europe, after the North Sea, but at depths of more than 1,000 feet (350 meters) that would present huge technical problems for commercial exploitation.

The partnership of BP and Aran Energy, an Irish firm, has brought in a big North Sea oil rig to evaluate its find in the Porcupine Basin, 120 miles offshore. The test drilling in August, 1979, showed flows of up to 3,000 barrels per day, encouraging oilmen but not necessarily indicating a commercial find.

**Ocean Ranger**

Phillips Petroleum, which made a test strike 100 miles offshore that yielded 730 barrels per day in 1978, has brought in the world's largest oil rig, Ocean Ranger, for further tests.

Optimism was fueled by a report from stockbrokers based in Scotland Wood, Mackenzie, leading

with is that this may provide the excuse for this bank to withdraw from the current loan negotiations.

Bankers privy to the discussions last week now tend to dismiss any chance of Poland raising as much as \$500 million and estimate that the maximum it can hope for is about \$400 million. Of this, only \$250 million to \$300 million is expected to be firmly committed by the managers at the outset.

More generally, the doubts being expressed by Morgan Guaranty Trust and aired here last week about the ability of the non-oil developing countries to cover their financial needs finds no echo at the official level.

"The attitude is that it's very worrisome — but not yet," said one senior international monetary official. "There is no high degree of immediate concern because if there were a problem, spreads ought to be rising."

**Participation**

Said another official: "Until banks charge adequate spreads, there is no way to test how well the recycling process is proceeding." He maintained that as spreads rise more banks will be willing to participate as lenders, and this widening of the number of participants will enlarge the total amount available without increasing the exposure of individual banks.

Another official expressed the sense of confusion when he commented that "it is a bit bizarre" that spreads have not risen appreciably.

France, in fact, is currently showing that top borrowers can continue

## Bankers Cautious on Terms of Polish Loan

By Carl Gwartz

PARIS, July 6 (IHT) — Bankers meeting to begin work on a loan to Poland broke up last Thursday without achieving anything and have set a new date this week to try again.

Meanwhile, at least one bank is reported to have been insisting that the lending consortium establish very definite — and very tough — criteria for the Poles to meet in order

to command very low terms. Electricite de France is offering to pay banks 0.35 percent over the London interbank offered rate for the first five years and 0.45 percent over for the final five years of its \$500-million loan.

Meanwhile, Venezuela, which is seeking to assuage the worries of bankers about late payments on some outstanding debt, is sending an official mission to talk to bankers in London, Paris, Frankfurt and Madrid this week. The Venezuelans are reportedly still trying to increase the size of their current operation from \$1.2 billion.

Spain's Hidroelectrica de Catalunya is negotiating a \$60-million, 10-year loan, offering to pay ½ percent over Libor for the first five years and ¾ percent over thereafter.

The Colombian state oil firm Ecopetrol is seeking bids on a \$100-million loan and the Philippines is seeking bids for up to \$200 million. It reportedly wants to pay a margin of ¾ percent over Libor for eight years.

Public Power Corp. of Greece is seeking \$100 million, offering to pay a half-point over Libor for the first six years and ¾ percent over thereafter.

The Colombian state oil firm Ecopetrol is seeking bids on a \$100-million loan and the Philippines is seeking bids for up to \$200 million. It reportedly wants to pay a margin of ¾ percent over Libor for eight years.

## SYNDICATED LOANS

der to draw on the new loan. The guidelines are along the lines that the International Monetary Fund might be expected to impose if it had sent a mission to Poland (which is not a member).

Private bankers attempted to play the supervisory role normally filled by the IMF once before — in Peru — and that effort ended in a political disaster which left most bankers swearing "Never again!"

The consortium of bankers lending to Poland is extremely sensitive to this issue and in the previous loan they organized for Poland in late 1979 went to great pains to assure that no misunderstanding along these lines was allowed to develop. Thus, an attempt to get the group to play the role it has assiduously avoided is given no chance to succeed.

Indeed, the question raised is why the attempt is even being made. The answer others come up

North Sea oil analysts, who said that a major turning point may have been reached and Ireland could become an international oil-producing region.

The Irish Republic officially terms itself "energy deficient." It has no coal or nuclear power and imports oil to meet three-quarters of its energy needs.

In the words of the Irish government, this leaves Ireland, with a population of 3.5 million, "dangerously exposed in the event of any disruption to oil supplies." Mr. Colley has launched an extensive energy saving program and government ministers are concerned that talk of an oil boom might undermine the nation's determination to cut its fuel bills.

There is undoubted optimism, however. The Irish Post newspaper referred to an "air of considerable optimism." Ireland uses about 120,000 barrels of oil a day; one field with reserves of 100 million barrels would come close to making the republic self-sufficient.

## Giscard Set to Leave For W. German Visit

PARIS, July 6 (AP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing leaves tomorrow for a five-day visit to West Germany.

Presidential spokesman Jacques Blot said the summit meeting will cover the international political situation, international economic questions, European problems and bilateral relations.

## Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Date	29 Aug. 80	28 Dec. 80	Options
870	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
880	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
890	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
900	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
910	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
920	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
930	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
940	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
950	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
960	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
970	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
980	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
990	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981
1000	38.00-39.00	42.00-43.00	Call, 1981

Trading hours 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. EST. Gold futures 665.50-666.50.

## Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Wh

## LEVERAGED CAPITAL HOLDINGS N.V. Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimis Management Company N.V.

The Meeting will take place at the offices of the Company, John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on 28th July, 1980 at 10.00 a.m.

The Agenda contains a proposal recommended by the Supervisory Board, to amend Article IV sub a of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company in such a way that the authorized capital of the Company is raised from US \$ 750,000.- to US \$ 1,500,000.-. The full Agenda, the Annual Report for 1979 and further details may be obtained from the offices of the Company or from Paying Agent mentioned hereunder.

Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained from the Paying Agent against delivery of certificates on or before 21st July, 1980.

Willemstad, 7th July, 1980

INTIMIS MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.

Paying Agent  
Pierson, Hekking & Pierson N.V.  
Herengracht 214  
Amsterdam

# The new French Franc Travellers Cheque.

## Supported by 90 years of worldwide service.

Good news for travellers and tourists. Announcing a new French franc travellers cheque issued by the Société Française du Chèque de Voyage (SFCV) — a Company associated with years of experience in the travellers cheque business.

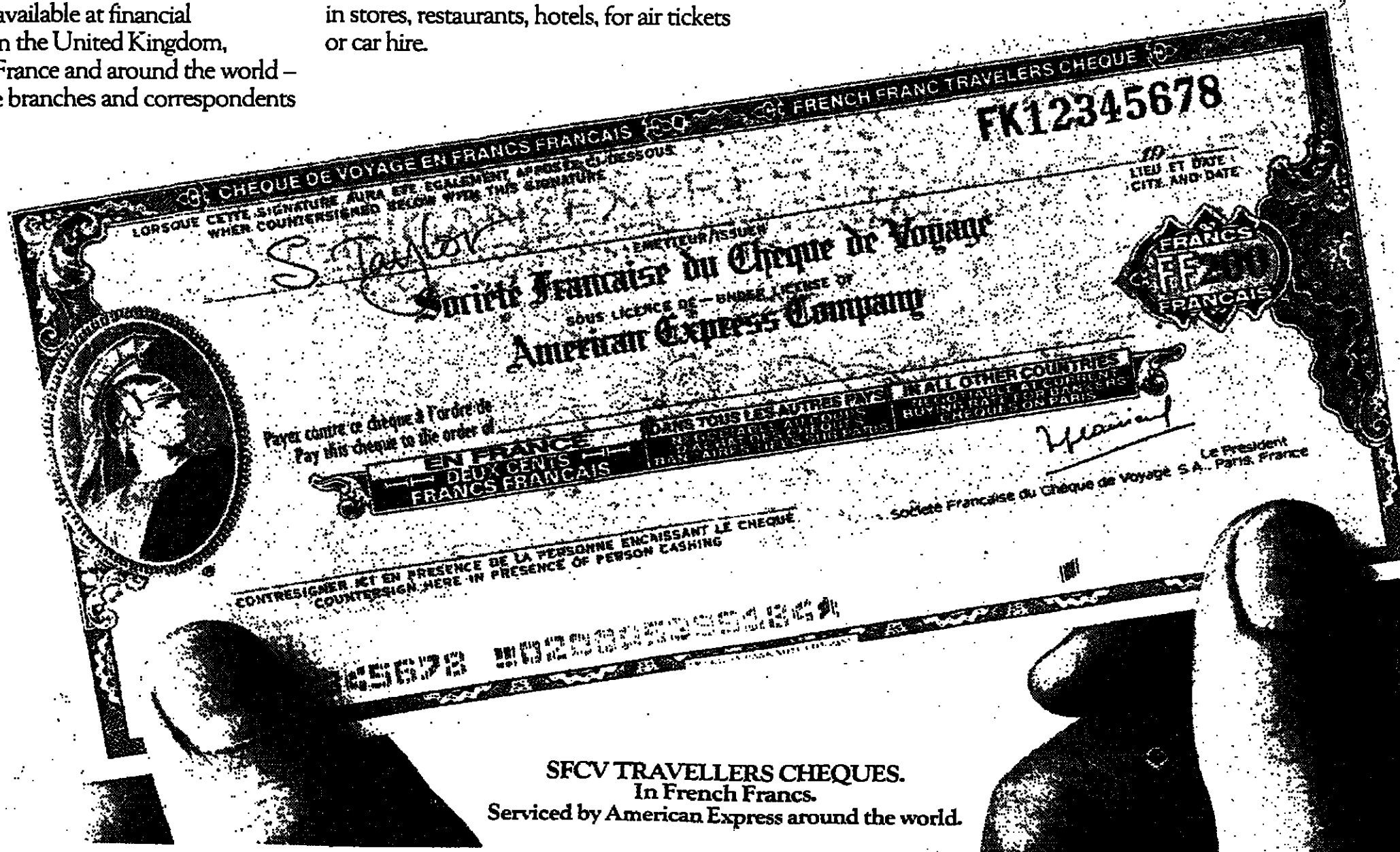
These new SFCV French franc travellers cheques are available at financial institutions in the United Kingdom, throughout France and around the world — including the branches and correspondents

of the co-founding companies: Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Crédit Agricole, Crédit Commercial de France and through all offices of American Express.

Carry these new SFCV travellers cheques in confidence when you travel to France or in a French franc zone. Use them in stores, restaurants, hotels, for air tickets or car hire.

If your SFCV travellers cheques are lost or stolen you can obtain a full refund through the most experienced refund system in the travellers cheques business — the worldwide network of American Express.

So before you depart for France on holiday or for business be sure to buy the new SFCV French franc travellers cheques — serviced by American Express; with 90 years of experience.



SFCV TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.  
In French Francs.  
Serviced by American Express around the world.

مكتبة الأمل



## Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

mt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Cost	Conv.Pr	Conv. Y
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[illegible]

**Interaction:**  $1 \times X = 1.17 \pm .14$

**We've got news for you.**

**Closing Prices July 1, 1988**

[illegible]

Week Ended July 4, 1980

Bay Valley's	636,400	15%	15%	18%	+1%
Amcohl	645,000	14%	14%	18%	+1%

ImperOilA g	502,000	34%	16%	23%	+5%
LuskyOG S	502,200	41%	37%	41%	+1%
USFilter	384,200	15	14	14%	
USFilter	267,000	17%	15%	17%	+7%
MCO Holding	382,100	13	17%	12%	-7%
DomePetr g	312,200	76%	72%	77%	+2

Volume: 21,460,000 shares  
 Year to Date: 747,430,000 shares  
 Issues traded in: 539  
 Advances: 431 declines: 736

For the Week Ending July 3, 1980

7000 | *Journal of Management Inquiry* 25(4)

[illegible]

Option & price	Call	Put
100	1.00	1.00
105	1.00	1.00
110	1.00	1.00
115	1.00	1.00
120	1.00	1.00
125	1.00	1.00
130	1.00	1.00
135	1.00	1.00
140	1.00	1.00
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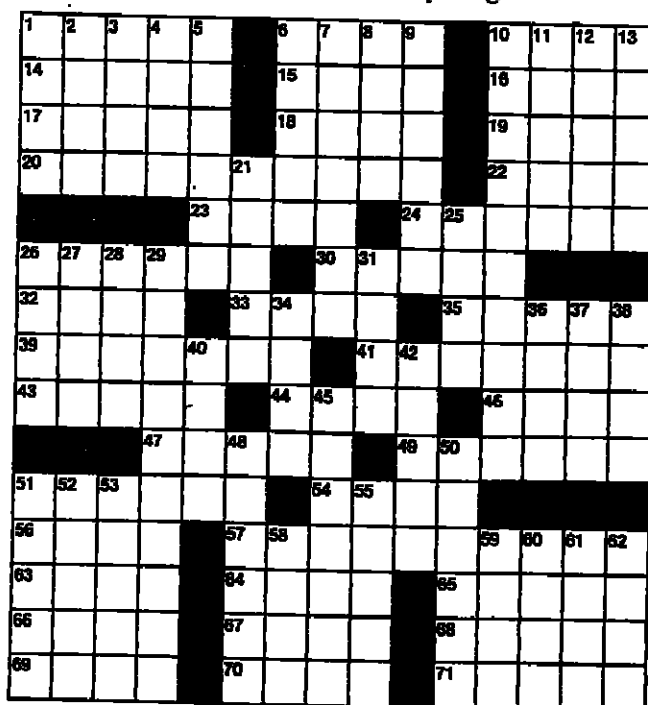
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## CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



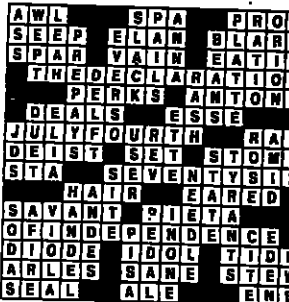
## ACROSS

- 1 Aromas  
6 Lyric poems  
10 Resorts  
14 Nightclub offering  
15 Milne bear  
18 Napoleon's "home away from home"  
17 Swift  
18 She had a friend at court  
19 Actor James from N.Y.C.  
20 Tops  
22 River to the Seine  
23 Lean to one side  
24 Supply ship  
26 She had many red-letter days  
30 A Charlie Chan of old films  
32 Mormon state  
33 Game fish  
35 Small African antelope  
39 Like Merlin's achievements

## DOWN

- 41 Interacts realistically  
43 Start of a prehistoric creature's name  
44 Elie  
46 Kind of paper  
47 Poetically grim  
49 Construction items  
51 Swabbed  
54 Bone: Comb. form  
56 Spoken  
57 Intuition  
63 Site of the Taj Mahal  
64 Kazan  
65 Scout unit  
66 Powder  
67 Legal claim  
68 Oleoresin  
69 Knife of yore  
70 Lip  
71 Removes  
1 Composer Carl  
2 Food store, for short  
3 Finished  
4 Medicinal plants  
5 Colonize  
6 Gemstones  
7 Philanthropist  
8 Countless years  
9 — daisy  
10 Not tops  
11 Tartan  
12 Degrade  
13 More reasonable  
21 About  
25 Chemical compound  
26 Camel feature  
27 French state  
28 Wise one  
29 Show, at the track  
31 Body of knowledge  
34 Maxwell or Schiaparelli  
36 Sweet spire  
37 Road shoulder  
38 Beliefs  
40 Prepare an apple  
42 Wharton or Evans  
45 Certain votes  
46 Ford fascioses  
49 Defeated  
51 Protections for princely palaces  
52 Heart or lung  
53 "Ici on..."  
55 Musical and Laurel  
58 Mother of Remulus and Remus  
59 Gardner  
60 Coward  
61 A few or more  
62 Finals

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

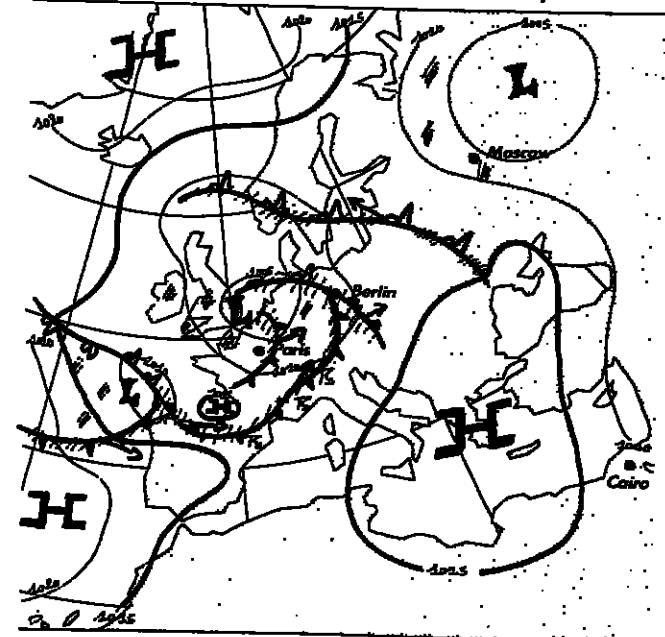


## WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F		MADRID	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Fair	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	23	73	Overcast
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	22	74	Overcast
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	21	70	Overcast
BELGRADE	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	18	64	Overcast
BRUSSELS	17	64	Overcast	NICE	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	24	75	Fair
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21	70	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	N.A.
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	SOPIA	22	72	Overcast
DUBLIN	14	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Overcast	TEHRAN	19	64	Overcast
FLORENCE	25	77	Overcast	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	20	68	Overcast	TOKYO	24	75	Fair
GENEVA	17	63	Overcast	TUNIS	31	88	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70	Overcast
HOUSTON	35	95	Cloudy	WARSAW	16	61	Stormy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	82	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	57	Showers
LISBON	17	63	Fair				
LONDON	24	75	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Overcast				

1 Year's days readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 0800 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Thunderstorm	TS	Warm Front	~~~~~
Rain	///	Cold Front	▲▲▲
Snow	***	Occluded Front	▲~▲
Front Movement	→	Quasi-Stationary Front	~▲~

## Refusal of Pig Slop Assignment Lands 2 Marines in Doghouse

CAMP GEIGER, N.C., July 6 (UPI) — Two Marines face court-martial because they refused to sift through pig slop for lost tableware. Pfc. Scott Duncan and Pfc. Dana Gidney are charged with failing to obey an order from a noncommissioned officer — even though the camp commander has since halted the slop searches.

The men are accused of refusing to report to a pig farm to search for mess hall tableware, which often gets mixed in with garbage sold to the farm as slop. "My health might have been endangered," said Pfc. Gidney of Buffalo, N.Y.

Pfc. Duncan of Port Huron, Mich., declined to comment about the incident. After the two were charged, a congressman from Michigan wrote to Maj. Gen. David Twomey, commanding officer of the 2d Marine Division, concerning the routine garbage searches. On June 16, Gen. Twomey ordered the practice stopped.

In the order, he noted that former William Kearney's contract to buy the garbage included a provision saying Mr. Kearney was responsible for finding the utensils.

Mr. Kearney, who has had the contract for 18 years, said he does not understand the fuss. "Any day I want to, I could take a truck through there [Camp Geiger] and get as many volunteers as I need."

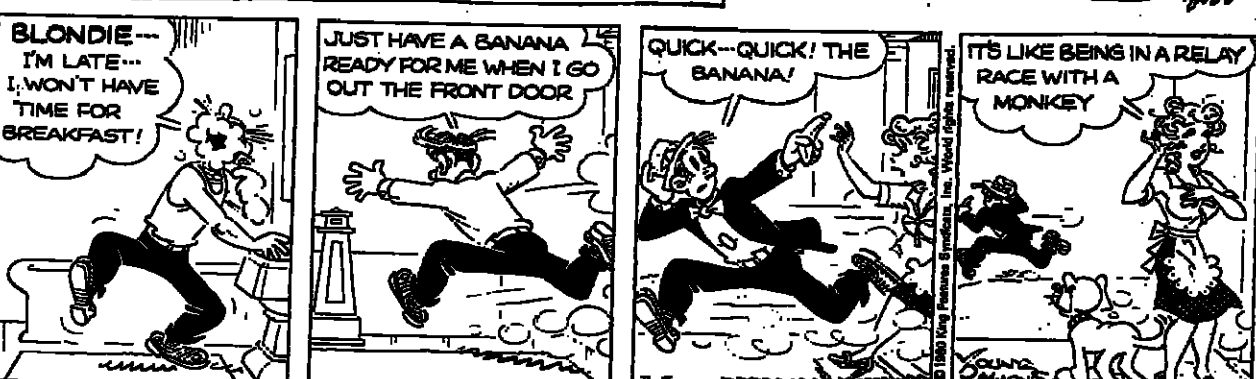
## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



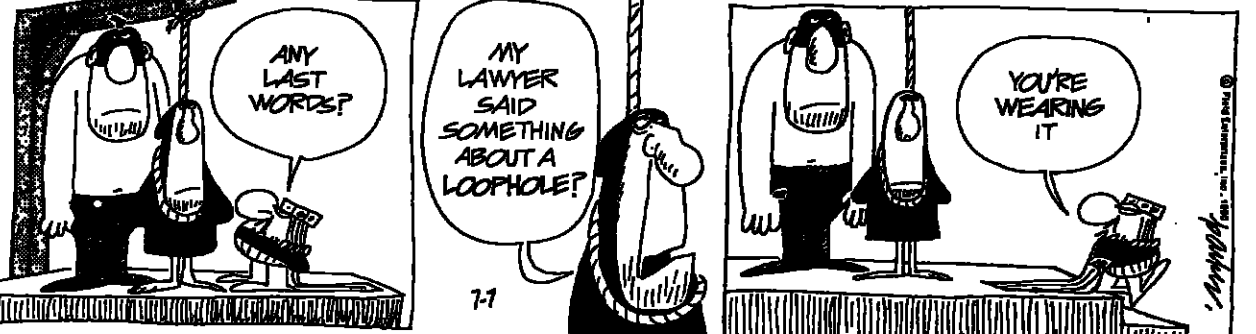
## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



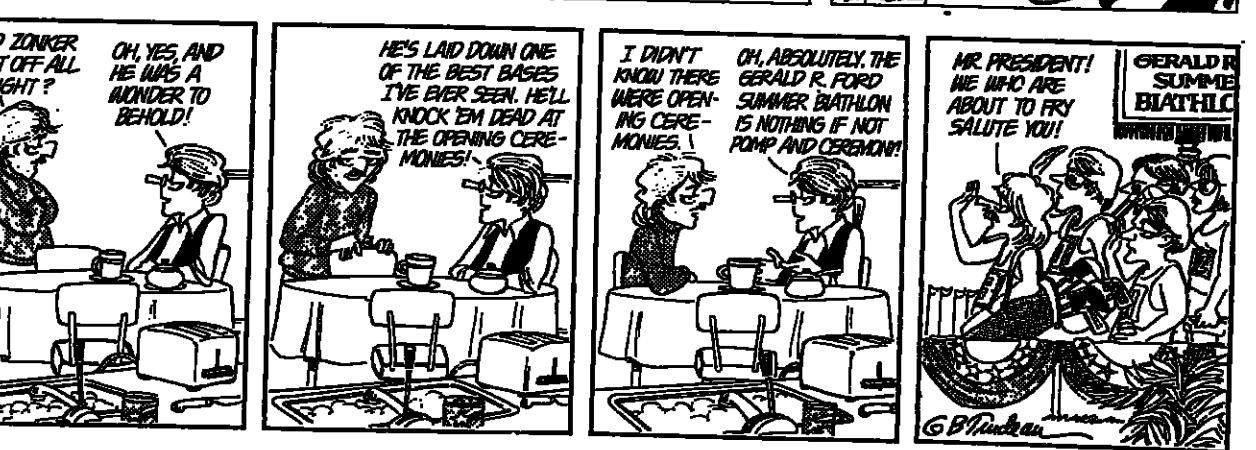
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

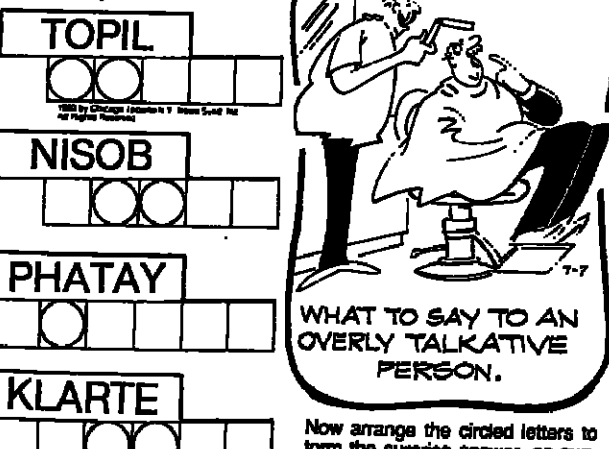


## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ THE \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday's Jumbles: Hovel Mirth Betray Pusher

Answer: "What would you do if you were in my shoes?" — "POLISH THEM"

(Answers tomorrow)

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

## BOOKS

## A DELICATE ARRANGEMENT

The Strange Case of Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace

By Arnold C. Brackman. Times Books. Illustrated. 370 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MOST readers know that a naturalist named Alfred Russel Wallace came up with a theory of evolution at the same time that Charles Darwin did, but made the mistake of informing Darwin of his ideas, thus allowing Darwin to make the announcement first and to fix his name to one of the most revolutionary scientific discoveries in history. That is disturbing enough. But according to Arnold C. Brackman — a former newspaperman and the author of numerous popular books on archaeology, including "The Luck of Nineveh" and "The Search for the Gold of Tutankhamen" — the actual case is even worse.

According to Brackman's meticulous analysis of the evidence, it wasn't at all the way posterity has tended to recall it. Darwin didn't simply receive the manuscript that Wallace had mailed to him from the other side of the world on March 9, 1858, and then appear at the Linnean Society meeting of July 1, 1858, and present Wallace's paper along with one of his own.

## Happy Simplicity

In fact — to make an extremely complicated story relatively simple — when Darwin received Wallace's paper, he still hadn't discovered on his own a key piece of information contained in it — the so-called concept of species divergence. When Wallace's answer arrived sometime before June 18 (it has never been determined precisely when), Darwin put the final touch on an struggle he had designed in order to focus attention on the question of priority and distract it from the more important one of origination.

With what Brackman calls "happy simplicity," Darwin disingenuously allowed himself to be persuaded to include Wallace's paper in his presentation to the Linnean Society. Scarcely anyone seems to have noticed that while Wallace's paper was a succinct, 3,764-word statement of the entire theory of evolution, what Darwin presented of his own work book that he had not yet succeeded in completing. In short, Brackman makes it look very much as if Darwin took credit for Wallace's ideas.

One reads of this hanky-panky with mixed emotions. On the one hand, if Brackman is right (and the case he makes is overwhelming), then it is obviously profoundly distressing that the wrong man got credit for one of the great discoveries in the history of science. On the other hand, one is cheered that the discovery of this intellectual skulduggery has provided Brackman with an opportunity to write about Alfred Russel Wallace. For Wallace is a charming figure, and his story is a scientific romance.

Poor, humble in origin, and self-taught, he plunged into the jungles of the Amazon and Malay Archipelago with little more than his burning curiosity to sustain him, and supported himself for many years on nothing but what his London

## An Appearance of One-Sidedness

The other problem lies in the nature of Brackman's book. It is a thing, while he offers us a version of the theory in full, he bothers to tell us what I had to say at the famous Linnean Society meeting. So whether or not his case has an appearance of one-sidedness.

For another thing, his book is just badly organized. It begins his meticulous case against Darwin which is thoroughly absorbing then proceeds with a biography of Wallace, which up to a certain point is charming and dramatic. But the climactic chapter in which Wallace formulates the final piece of his theory, the narrative looms all over the place trying to be a graceful close. That he repeats how Darwin cheated and re-emphasizes the point of the injustice is probably meant to remind us of the main point in the absence of a really strong conclusion. But while these repetitions have a fortunate effect of making the case obsessive, they even seem a little cranky.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt  
staff of The New York Times

## CHESS

By Robert B.

GREENVILLE, Pa. — Finesses in many sharp openings are indispensable for setting out strategic plans, especially if they are designed to win time. This should be clear in those cases where the players attack simultaneously on opposite wings, but every once in a while you can observe a missed finesse and the disaster it incurs.

In the sharp King's Indian variation that occurred in the game between International Master Vitaly Zaltsman of New York, a recent Russian emigre, and Grandmaster Larry Evans of Reno in the third round of the U.S. championship here at Thiel College, two important exchanges were needed to implement White's attack. Zaltsman omitted the second and succumbed to his opponent's attack.

The idea of 7... N-B3 is to press White to close the center by P-Q5 or to permit Black parity by 8 P-P. P-P. Maintaining flexibility with 8 B-K3 would not work because 8... R-K1 (threatening to win the KP); 9 P-Q5, N-Q5; 10 N-K1, P-K1; 11 B-P, N-KP would grant Black effortless equality.

Instead of playing 11 P-B3? which allows Black to go ahead with 11... P-B5 while White still requires additional preparation for P-QB5, the finesse 11 B-Q2? is designed to meet 11... P-B5 by 12 B-N4, N-KB3; 13 B-B, R-B, exchanging a White bishop blacked by its center pawn formation for a free-wheeling Black bishop. On the other hand, after 11... N-KB3 (preventing any later B-N4); 12 P-B3, P-B5, White could play 13 P-B5 at once, as Zaltsman did here.

After 15 P-P, P-P, the battle plans for both sides were clear cut: White will attempt to penetrate on the open QB file while Black will try a mating attack. The well-known finesse here is 16 N-N5, R-B2; 17 Q-B2, compelling the retreat 17... N-K1 to prevent the powerful threat of 18 N-B7, R-N1; 19 N-K6! But Zaltsman unaccountably omitted this maneuver and thus granted Evans at least two tempi more than Black can depend on. Thus Evans achieved the elimination of White's aggressive QR for his own passive QR by 25... R-R, 26 B-R. It would have been better to recapture with 26 P-R to play for 27 P-B4 and P-B5. It was



an error for Zaltsman not to exchanged bishops by 27 B-B — he must have forgotten the Black QB could easily be played against the king-side.

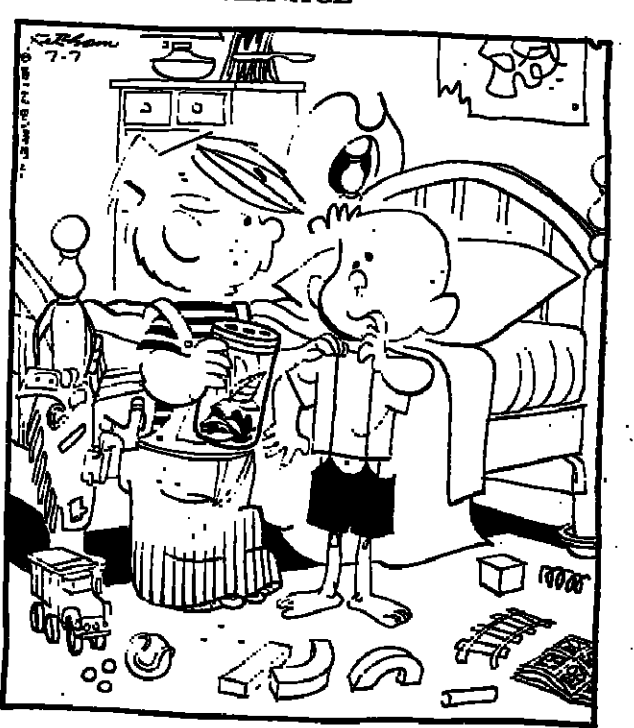
Since White was getting now on the queen's wing, Evans time to work up the powerful through with 29... P-N5; 31... B-Q2, Zaltsman could play 32 B-P, B-B; 33 N-B, B of 33... N-NP/5; 34 B-N, 35 N-B4, B-B6.

With 32 Q-Q1, Zaltsman would have followed 33 N-NP/5, but Evans saw chewed up the White center 32... N-KP.

Zaltsman finally staggered an ending, but after 38... he could not recoup his pawn N-P because 39... P-B6; 40 Q2, B-B; 41 R-B, P-P; 42 K-P, P-K5 would have left no defense against 43... N-B6ch.

On 39... P-K5, there was nothing to do about the threat... P-K6 and 41... P-B6. Zaltsman gave up.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M GONNA LEND YA MY LIGHTNING BUGS. THEN YOU'LL NEVER HAVE TO SLEEP IN THE DARK."



# Borg Wins 5th Straight Wimbledon, Ousting McEnroe in Thrilling Final

By Neil Amdur

LONDON, July 6 (NYT) — Bjorn Borg's five-set victory over John McEnroe yesterday for a fifth consecutive Wimbledon singles title will be cherished long after both players have left the sport.

Like two well-conditioned fighters, the two tennis heavyweights traded punches for three hours, 53 minutes on the famed center court.

The All England Lawn Tennis Club. The top-seeded Borg won, 1-7, 6-3, 6-7, 6-6, but only after he determined second-seeded McEnroe had saved seven match points in the fourth set, including five in an exhaustingly dramatic 34-point tiebreak that will stand by itself as a patch of excellence in the history of the sport.

"Electrifying," Fred Stolle, the emeritus Australian great, said, of the fourth-set tiebreak, which the 21-year-old McEnroe finally won, 18-12, to deadlock the match after he had lost serve from two match points at 3-4, 40-15, earlier in the day.

If yesterday's marathon was not the greatest major championship final ever played — and tennis historians measure the past with reverence — it easily ranks as the most exciting. Lance Tingay of the London Daily Telegraph, who was sitting in on his 43d final here, put it at the top of his Wimbledon list.

"For sure, it is the best match I have ever played at Wimbledon," said the 24-year-old Borg, who has won a record 35 singles matches in a row, including thrilling five-set finals over Jimmy Connors in 1977 and Roscoe Tanner last year.

Like McEnroe, Connors and Tanner were left-handers. But yesterday's match was as much a struggle of indomitable will as a struggle of stamina, even under the normally strenuous circumstances of a championship final.

Heightening the drama was the contrast of playing styles and personalities. Borg, the stolid, silent man of movement, and McEnroe, the brash, aggressive serve-and-volleyer, one Fleet Street tabloid had dubbed "Mr. Volcano" for his explosive outbursts during Friday's

stormy four-set triumph over Connors in the semifinals.

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